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DIRECTLY.**THE HONGKONG
THERAPEUTIC
INSTITUTE****AMERICA AND ENGLAND.****IS FRIENDSHIP WORTH
WHILE?**

Mr. Frank Dillott writes for the *American Review of Reviews* a most interesting article entitled "Is England's Friendship Worth While?" In the course of it he says "it is all very well to say all trace of suspicious feeling towards Britain has been wiped away. As a matter of fact, it has not. One says this of course with the full knowledge that suspicion has been much lessened by the war. At the same time in this world of practical things it would be folly to assume that all memory of the past has disappeared. The hostility to Britain that remains is continually fanned by the Irish here-or, to be more precise, by Americans of Irish descent—who wish to see Ireland separated from Britain. For good or evil they have a considerable influence over wide stretches of the population. There is still one further matter which has to be taken into account. In day-by-day habits of life, Britain and America are in many directions far apart—a fact which reacts among those who are already not free from the touch of dissatisfaction. Perhaps to some of the armchair philosophers it does not seem very important that there are differences in the habits and amenities of everyday life; in actuality they have a good deal to do with the feeling for or against a foreign nation. The very fact that the British and American language is the same accentuates instead of ameliorating the prevailing differences.

The position and power of the United States and the mood of many of its people are certainly considerations which have to be reckoned with in dealing with the question as to whether it is to the interest of this country to pursue a policy of active friendship and possibly of co-operation with the British Empire. What is America to get out of it in happiness or material prosperity? It seems to me there would be striking advantage in both directions:

(1) With all their difference, some of them real, some of them artificial, Americans and Britons are nearer in fundamental and in temperament than any other two nations. They have the same basis in law, morals, social ideals, and forms of religion. The general impulse of the common people in the two countries is similar if not identical. They can by working in unison secure the strength which comes from joint effort and propagate not only the material welfare of the two peoples but also the standards of international behavior. There would be no "Imperialism" that marred if Britain and America were working solidly together.

(2) While America would be able to avoid what she would regard as the pernicious influences of caste and snobbery from Britain, she would inevitably draw on herself more and more a supply of the better influences from the old country and in exchange her own life, Educationalists, leaders, artists, reformers, the professors from the universities, the religious leaders and the protagonists in a dozen spheres of life, would look upon America as a field of action and a home second only to their native shores. Of course much benefit would flow to Britain from the virility and mental courage and new visions of the United States. Meanwhile it cannot be doubted that America would find herself the richer in many of the possessions which she values perhaps higher than any other nation. The emergency of the war has drawn to the United States intellectuals and men of action on special missions. They came for the mutual help of the Allies.

Those who met them must have realised that the presence of such men had a stimulating value in a community. I recall among such individuals, the Bishop of Oxford, Lord Reading, Sir Johnston Forbes Robertson, Mr. Balfour, Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Archbishop of York, and Mr. John Masefield. There were dozens of others, including captains of industry and university leaders. They will take back to the best circles in England a new knowledge of America. They left a message here. The feeling that there were openings in the impenetrable field of America for the best that Britain produced could not fail to add to the depth and breadth of life in the United States.

(3) There is no end to the talk about world trade following the war. It is a dream that cannot be expected to materialise. The two

and Britain which would in any way penalise the other nations of the earth. But these other nations would be helped and not injured by the freest and friendliest co-operation of two powers who between them, by means of their manufacturing facilities, their national products, and their means of transportation, have the practical command of the world's market. America as a continent has resources which will make her, in a large part, the supply depot of the world. Britain has her market ramifications in practically every land, and her dominions scattered across the oceans are themselves markets of vast possibilities.

Everywhere the British flag floats the English language, the language of America, is spoken. Ready-made the English-speaking world is at the service of America if she likes to use it. Not exhausted by the war, with unparalleled supplies of all kinds of articles which the world needs for its sustenance, America has commercial possibilities hitherto unthought of. Friendly co-operation with Britain would quickly materialise those possibilities. It will be of enormous advantage to America to get foreign trade, but it will also be an advantage to the rest of the world which will be securing produce and merchandise urgently needed. America and Britain between them possess the ships. America has the goods. Britain has a network of commercial stations all over the globe. Is it not obvious, prejudices aside, that America would give herself new and swift scope by friendly work with the other great nation which speaks her language?

(4) The League of Nations as a preventive of war is uppermost in the minds of all people on both sides of the Atlantic. Opinion is divided as to the efficacy of the League, although there is a broad general agreement that even in its modified form it will serve at least to retard war and in that way, fact, often enough, to prevent it. The backbone of the League, it cannot be doubted, is the association of Britain and America. It is their power on the one hand and their antagonism to militaristic ideals on the other which is the hope of the world. But while all the countries look to them as the shield of peace they are above all things necessary to each other's safety. It can be said with certainty that no country in the future, nor any group of countries, would make an attack on either America or Britain if it were known that their friendly association would lead automatically in time of danger to union for defensive purposes.

Why blink the fact that the influence of the United States, direct or indirect, extends over the whole of the two continents of North and South America? Britain's dominions are far from other. Goodness knows the people of Britain do not want any sort of territory. They are immune from any such suggestion. They have no desire to acquire any territory. They have no desire to acquire any territory. They have no desire to acquire any territory.

VICTORY MEDALS.**FOUR MILLION BRITISH
ELIGIBLES.**

London, 18th July.—The report of the Government Committee which has been dealing with the question of war medals, states that the Allied war medal will be called Victory, and will bear a winged figure of Victory and the inscription "The Great War For Civilisation" and the names or coats of arms of the Allies. The ribbon, consisting of two rainbows joined by red, will be issued as soon as possible. The medal will be restricted to soldiers who entered a war theatre on the strength of any military unit and to officers and men of the Navy who have been on duty and to certain members of the Air Force, including those posted to a unit in any war theatre outside Britain or actively engaged in the air against the enemy in Britain. The British war medal will be given to all soldiers who left their native shores in any part of the Empire, whether they eventually entered a war theatre or not. Men who left the United Kingdom to garrison any part of the Empire, and Dominion soldiers who came to England but did not go to France, will therefore be entitled to the medal. The question of battle clasps is being considered. Both medals will be granted to the next of kin of all who fell in the war. It is estimated that about four million men and women are entitled to the medal.

has nothing to gain by war. The American people have, however, to look to the safety of their successors in the generations to come. America and Britain do not comprise the whole earth. But they do comprise enough of it to secure by mutual effort the safety of themselves for all time, and not only the safety of themselves but the safety of all other nations.

(5) I was for three years the editor of the *Daily Citizen*, the organ of the labour movement in Britain, and know the psychology of the leaders and the rank and file and the general trend of impulse in the labour movement. During my two and a half years' residence in this country I have studied with interest the labour movement there. It is somewhat different in texture from that in England and its immediate needs are not exactly the same. The United States is a continent with immense prosperity, immense opportunities within its boundaries. Here there has not been experienced the three quarters of a century of fighting against over-pressing conditions arising from a congested and competitive population in a country which lives on its industrial operations. But all the same there is a similar general tendency and instinct here among those who might call themselves the labour movement—not merely the industrial and agricultural workers and their leaders, but the forward-moving humanitarian thinkers. There is a general upward striving against selfish capitalism, against individual aggrandizement at the expense of the community.

The British labour movement is by far the most powerful in the world. Its policies and methods are continually urged in America as providing lessons worthy of study and adaptation. As time goes on the virility and initiative of America will undoubtedly make this country the leader in what may be called the social reform programme of the world. (At the present moment, for example, it blazes a trail by its prohibition measure.) As one who has been intimately associated with the labour movement I can see the practical help which America might derive in the intermediate processes from the tangled experiences, the bitter and unceasing fights and the achievements of the labour movement in England. In the future, too, it will be not only the methods and immediate objectives which would provide a medium for mutual consultations and decisions, but higher and wider considerations affecting the workers generally in all countries. A hint of the possibilities is already forthcoming in the suggestion at Paris to include in the peace arrangements terms respecting labour.

It is these reasons principally which lead me to suggest that in spite of superficial differences of working conditions with Britain it will be worth while to American workers to enter the labour movement in this country.

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PROFITTEERING TAILORS.**STANDARD CLOTHING
SCHEME.**

The committee appointed at a meeting of the Wool Council to consider the advisability of revising, and extending the standard clothing scheme and of recommending the Government to secure the necessary compulsory powers to make the scheme effective, is composed of seven representatives of employers in the various branches of the wool and clothing industry and seven Labour members.

The manufacturers' representatives are Mr. E. H. Glanfield (clothiers), Mr. T. A. Corry (piece merchants), Colonel Carter (shoddy manufacturers), Mr. Henry Whitehead (spinners), Mr. D. R. H. Williams (cloth manufacturers), Mr. A. Kemp (hosiery manufacturers), and Mr. W. Crowther (cloth manufacturers). The Labour representatives are Messrs. A. Conley, H. Bassford, R. F. Smith, F. Dickinson, J. Spetch, Ben Turner, and M. F. Tillingham.

The original scheme for producing standard cloth and clothing is specifically at the end of the operation, and in view of the exceptionally high prices now charged for all required suitings, there is a strong desire that Government should consider the scheme and make it more effective.

Labour complaints are being heard about the excessive prices which have now to be paid for even the lowest quality clothing. A suit which five years ago cost 30s. now involves the expenditure of least £4. For a suit for a small boy £3 is asked, a sum which represents a week's wage to many artisans. People of the middle classes are also complaining, and with good reason. The cloth in a six-guinea suit is usually poor stuff, and a "popular" tailor will not provide a suit of really durable material under about eight guineas. People who want cut and style must pay anything from 10 guineas upwards. No section of the industry will admit to "profiteering," cloth manufacturer at the Council meeting, we understand, stated that his profit on the cloth required for a 12-guinea suit is only 2s. 9d. There is a general belief, however, that tailors are taking more than a fair return for their work, and that other manufacturers are also earning very substantial profits.

It is hoped that the committee will recommend a really useful extension of the scheme for producing standard clothing, both of the ready-made type and of suits made to measure. It is suggested that the scheme should be made more effective by the Government making it compulsory for all manufacturers to produce standard clothing, and by the Government making it compulsory for all manufacturers to produce standard clothing, and by the Government making it compulsory for all manufacturers to produce standard clothing.

FAMOUS PAINTER'S
CITIZENSHIP.EVIDENCE BY MR.
CHAMBERLAIN.

Deep interest was taken in the tribunal proceedings in the Law Courts recently of the appeal of Mr. Philip de Laszlo, the famous society portrait painter, against revocation of his naturalisation papers.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, was a witness, and bore personal testimony on behalf of de Laszlo's character and intentions.

Mr. Justice Salter presided and Viscount Hambleden and Judge Ratcliffe completed the tribunal. Many titled persons, military officers, clergymen, and people well known in the art world were present in court.

Mr. Laszlo himself, with his wife sat in the front row immediately below the tribunal. He followed closely the statements of witness and contending counsel—he was represented by Sir John Simon, K.C., and Mr. Harold Murphy, and the Crown by Sir Gordon Hewart, K.C., M.P., (Attorney-General), Sir Archibald Bodkin, and Mr. G.H. Branson.

Besides the well-known artists in court were Lady Haig, Lord Weardale, and Lord Sheffield. Next to the last named sat Mr. Austen Chamberlain, and close by Sir Basil Thompson, of Scotland Yard, kept a watching brief for the special services.

When the Court adjourned a number of well-known society women waited in a group at the door and shook de Laszlo warmly by the hand before he walked away from the buildings with his wife.

Naturalised on August 29, 1914, the artist was interned in September 1917 under D.O.R.A., but his health necessitated his release later, under supervision.

The nucleus of the scattered material ranging over the whole war period which the Attorney-General had to present was mainly a voluminous correspondence from de Laszlo to friends and relatives in enemy countries.

The sources of these numerous letters were the home of Mr. Laszlo, the Foreign Office, his brother at Budapest, and a lady at The Hague who acted in liaison between Laszlo and his relatives.

THE ALLEGATIONS.

Three specific allegations are made—

That he supplied money to Arpad Horn, an escaped Hungarian officer from Donnington Hall, and did not notify the Police till a day later;

That he used the personnel of the Dutch Embassy for the conveyance of letters and money; And, further, in December 1914, he asked Mr. Winthrop Bone to forward his letters to Hamburg from New York.

The romance of Laszlo's career was given to the Court by the Attorney-General. Born in 1869 at Budapest, the son of a tailor, he came to this country a famous artist in 1898, and married Miss Guinness, a rich Dublin woman. There were five children, the last two born in London.

"It cost me a severe mental conflict," he wrote, in one of his letters speaking of his renunciation of Hungary, "but I do it on account of my five sons."

A PAINTER OF KINGS.

De Laszlo's genius for portraiture was referred to by Sir Gordon Hewart.

His income was great. He had painted King George, King Edward, Queen Alexandra, the late President Roosevelt, the late Emperor Francis Joseph, and the ex-Kaiser. Many foreign Orders and distinctions had been conferred on him. His Vienna property had been confiscated, and the taking of the oath of allegiance to King George, on September 2, 1914, had caused bitter attacks to be made on him in Austria, and Count Andrássy declared his sorrow.

When Mr. Austen Chamberlain entered the witness box he was asked by Sir John Simon as to de Laszlo's character during his eight years' knowledge of the artist. The Chancellor said de Laszlo spoke of his desire to make his sons English boys.

"He spoke also," said witness, "of the impossibility of his wife and himself living in Vienna. I remember him saying that when he had got into the front ranks of this country, he could not comfortably go back to his native land."

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"His attitude was one which I should expect any British citizen to take, except that it was coloured with special prejudice against Rumania."

"Perhaps a Hungarian prejudice against a Rumanian does not strike a statesman as very surprising?" asked counsel.

"No," replied witness, amidst laughter.

A LOYAL BRITISH SUBJECT.

Subject to that did he appear to have the bearing of a loyal British subject?—Yes.

Have you at any time seen anything in his bearing which indicates or suggests any disaffection or disloyalty to his Majesty?—No.

Will you tell us your opinion?—I regard him as a man of honour. It is conceivable to me—I do not know whether I ought to volunteer this—it is inconceivable to me that he should take the oath of allegiance meaning to betray us and that, having taken the oath, he would willingly betray us.

In any dealings you have had with him have you ever found him otherwise than absolutely candid and strictly scrupulous?—No. I have met some of his sons and have heard him talk a good deal about his family. I have never heard the sons speak in anything but English, which is the way of English public school boys. (Laughter.)

Mr. Chamberlain in answer to the Attorney-General, said he did not remember de Laszlo mentioning Serbia in conversation.

The torture of the war on the minds of the participants in the correspondence which was produced is revealed in a few extracts that were quoted. De Laszlo wrote to his brother:—

I feel these are difficult times for you, but sunshine will come yet, and we shall all find ourselves happily united after the war is over.

Correspondence between de Laszlo and his brothers and sisters referred to "the good news from Munich," to certain moneys that Laszlo was sending them, and there were newspaper cuttings referring to "the wrecked Zepplin." Another letter "referred to the fact that he was 'knighted' in Hungary."

Inspector Marshfield, of the Bath City Police, described an interview at the Lansdowne Hotel with Mr. and Mrs. de Laszlo, when a telegram sent to Holland with information for a person in Hungary was queried.

The only other witness at the hearing was Police-officer Isaacs, who interviewed de Laszlo about his plan to send money to Hungary through Baron Meyendorff at the Russian Embassy in Madrid. The Baron owed the painter £1,000 for a portrait, and he was asked to send £200 to de Laszlo's brother in Budapest.

"At the time I was not aware that I should be asked to do so," said de Laszlo, "but I have since learned that it was a very common practice."

Comte de Soissons wrote a letter alluding to de Laszlo's strong ties of friendship with persons in other lands. "How beautifully you understand friendship!" he exclaimed.

In a letter to his sister, de Laszlo wrote:—

The power of blood is still stronger than I have ever imagined. In these dramatic days then I would flee to you, be glad to see you and sit in your councils.

Later he wrote that she (his sister) could also do her bit for the dear Fatherland.

"You are doing your duty to the Fatherland," he wrote, "and I am doing mine in another way."

Four different languages were used, said the Attorney-General, in the composition of these letters—English, French, German and Hungarian—but they were written mostly in German, a statement which brought from Sir John Simon the suggestion that German was used to facilitate censorship in the enemy country.

VISIT FROM HUNGARIAN OFFICER.

Passing to the "Horn" incident, the details were given of what happened on July 16, 1917. Arpad Horn, a Hungarian officer, who had escaped from Donnington Hall, called at de Laszlo's studio, West House, and handed in a note in Hungarian asking for assistance. A police officer's evidence showed that de Laszlo gave him a sovereign, and said "Now, go."

When asked by the police why he did not detain the officer and notify them, de Laszlo said he realised he had done wrong, but was so confused he did not remember that he should have done so.

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METHODS OF CORRESPONDENCE.

This was the last of the methods of communication adopted by Mr. de Laszlo, the other ways were by the Dutch diplomatic bag, and another through the wife of a professor at Siena, in Italy.

To the Dutch lady, who passed the letters on, Mrs. de Laszlo wrote: "My poor husband is very depressed at having no news of our people. We corresponded by way of Italy, which has been successful and we have had change of communications from Budapest. He has been painting quick sketches of officers going to the front in response to touching letters from their wives."

Altogether, it was said that day in court Laszlo sent to Hungary £2,500 through Mme. van Reimsdyk, of The Hague.

The hearing was adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

AN ESCAPED PRISONER OF WAR.

At Bow-street Police Court recently Max Machinell, 20, a German subject, of no fixed abode, was charged with stealing a roll of gold watch and a 10s. Treasury note belonging to Miss Amy Forrest, manageress of the Red Court Hotel, Bedford-place, W. O. He was further charged as an accomplice with failing to report and assisting in the disposal of the stolen goods.

missed the watch and note from her room. A chef at the Hotel Vandyke said that the prisoner was employed there for a short time and left on April 1. A few days later he offered the witness a wrist watch for sale, but he refused to buy it. He called at the hotel again on Wednesday and was given into custody. Detective Peasley said that he asked the prisoner if his name was George Hemslar, and he replied: "No. I am somebody, from nowhere. That's all you can get from me. If you were in my place you would do the same." The case was put back for the attendance of an interpreter. When the prisoner was next brought into Court Detective Peasley said that he had ascertained in the meantime that he was an escaped prisoner of war. The Magistrate ordered a remand for inquiries.

DAYLIGHT SAVING IN CALCUTTA. Calcutta, 17th July.—The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has issued a circular inviting the opinion of members on the proposal that daylight saving might be applied to Calcutta by the adoption in Calcutta of Burma standard time. The note issued by the Chamber says Indian standard time is 5½ hours ahead of Greenwich. Burma standard time is 6¼ hours ahead of Greenwich. Calcutta time is 24 minutes ahead of Indian standard time. If therefore the clocks were put forward 36 minutes to conform to Burma standard time, we should gain 36 minutes.

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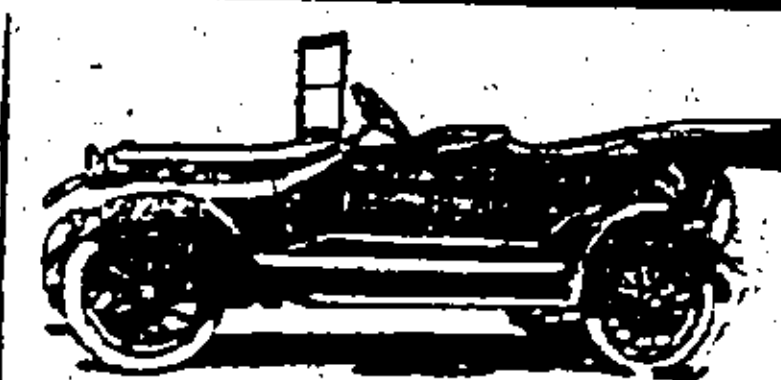
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Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, by as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshien, Canton, who are our agents there.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

Mr. and Mrs. Winfield wish to express their sincerest thanks to all kind friends for the many beautiful letters and the sympathy shown to them in their recent bereavement.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1919.

A DISCOURTEOUS GOVERNMENT SERVANT.

In dealing with the food control question yesterday, we had occasion to record the fact that a Government official, in the person of Mr. Adam Gibson, had acted in a discourteous manner to a Telegraph representative who called upon him in quest of information. We want to take this matter up, not because of the personal side of it (for to newspaper men it is not an uncommon experience to be treated rudely by those who ought to know better), but because we consider that a point of public interest is involved. In this instance, our representative was seeking to get at facts, concerning the Government control, or lack of control, over food prices. We wished to be supplied with reliable data so that the public might be correctly informed on the situation and so that whatever comment we might make on the subject would be based on facts. But the Head of the Sanitary Department, who is generally considered to be Secretary of the Food Committee also, refused to impart any information whatever, adopted an attitude of ill-mannered hostility to our representative and would not even say whether the Committee existed or whether he was still its Secretary.

Now, what we want to know is: Who is Mr. Gibson that he should take such an unreasonable stand? He is a Government servant, and as the Government exists and is paid to serve the public, he automatically becomes the servant of the public. Our representative went to him seeking to secure information for the public. He got none. He did get discourtesy. Now, if Mr. Gibson happened to be the employee of, say, a Municipal Council at Home, and he treated the public, either directly or through the medium of a Press representative, as he treated our reporter, he would have stood a very good chance of losing his job. In the past, there have been Government servants in Hongkong who have thought that this sort of attitude is the correct one to adopt towards the Press. There are one or two of them still about, and it would seem that Mr. Gibson is of the type. We are happy to think that such a spirit does not animate those higher up. Quite recently, His Excellency Mr. Severn gave it out that the Government was anxious to be at the service of the Press in imparting what information it could on matters of public interest. His Excellency's idea was that a closer intimacy between the Government and the Press would be to the public benefit, inasmuch as the securing of correct information from official quarters would prevent many misconceptions from arising. Since that time, Mr. Severn has been as good as his word, and we could name another Government official, Mr. Fletcher, who, when approached, has been courteous itself and has always spoken frankly on the questions at issue. In some instances, information has been given which it would be unwise to publish. The Government's wish that it might be treated confidentially has been respected in such cases, but that the mere passing on of the information has had its value can easily be understood. Another innovation that Mr. Severn introduced was the answering of Council members' questions through the medium of the Gazette, and this also was in line with the policy of being frank, open and above-board with the public.

We could have nothing to say if, when approached, Mr. Gibson had told our representative that there were certain reasons why he should not speak on the subject, provided he had explained those reasons. Then we should have been quite prepared to treat the matter confidentially. But to blankly refuse to impart any information is a different thing. It is altogether out of line with the Government's recent attitude, and at the same time it savours of the old-fashioned "I am not at liberty to say" which is a very different thing.

The time for this kind of procedure has gone. It is the duty of a Government servant to be courteous and to give information when it is asked for. We can only hope that Mr. Gibson will have it made known to him that his attitude is not only discourteous but also unbecomingly old-fashioned.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

A DANGEROUS SPOT.

Complaints have reached us from theatre-goers regarding a danger to which those who go to the City Hall by ricksha are exposed by reason of the vehicles having to negotiate the gully-way which runs parallel with the Theatre and cuts off the open space between it and the roadway. The common experience of those who are taken to the Theatre in a ricksha is to receive a nasty jolt as the vehicle goes over the gutter, and we know of an instance, some time ago, in which a local gentleman was, as a consequence, thrown from his ricksha and received serious injury. Though the danger is less, it is equally uncomfortable for anyone in a motor-car to negotiate this gutter. We do not know on whom the responsibility rests, but we would suggest that the matter be given early attention. What is needed is the provision of one or two small structures spanning the gutter at different points, so that both rickshas and motors may easily cross it. This would be a very inexpensive matter, but it would be a wise step and might very well prevent many a nasty accident in the future.

AN APPEAL.

There are not now so many calls on the generosity of the public as there were during the days of war, and for that reason there should be all the greater response to the appeals made for games, reading matter, etc., for the soldiers and sailors who are leaving for Home by the Atrous next week. There is a very big crowd departing, and, however liberal the public is, use will be found for all that is supplied. These men have been "carrying on" for us during the war, and most of them have seen actual fighting. They have "done their bit" and have come to Hongkong to do essential work for the Empire. All of them have served us and they will be remembered long after they have gone. A sea trip home is always a more or less tedious business even under the best of conditions. These men will not have all the comforts they could wish for on the homeward voyage, and it is up to us to help in making the trip as happy as possible for them. This we can easily do. There is not one of us who cannot spare something for these Tommies and Jack Tars. Gifts, sent either to Major Cassel at Headquarters or the Rev. Mr. Hastings at the Naval Dockyard, will be extremely welcome. We are sure that residents will do their part and "give freely," as the parsons say.

WORLD'S SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

Conventions, exhibitions and other events of world-wide significance have, owing to the war, been curtailed during the last three or four years. With the return of a normal time, when our sword have been beaten into ploughshares, these are again beginning to be held. An item of news which should interest many people is the announcement that a Sunday School Convention of the world will be held sometime next year in Tokyo. It will be the eighth convention of its kind, and although planned to take place in 1916 it had to be abandoned. Amongst Sunday School workers and others engaged in various forms of religious activity the event is certain to arouse great interest. It is expected the convention will be held sometime in October next year, and what is surprising is that it should be held in the East and in a country which is relatively a stranger to Christianity. The Seventh Sunday Sch. of world convention was held in Zurich, Switzerland, in 1913 and this will be the first time a world convention of this or any other character has ever been held in Japan. It is expected that about 1,500 delegates will attend this convention from the United States and Canada, and it is stated that men prominent in the official, social and religious life of Japan are associated with the plan for receiving and entertaining the delegates and being personally concerned with their success.

LORD BEAVERBROOK'S GIFT.

Toronto, June 24.—Lord Beaverbrook, on visiting his native province, announces that he will give five scholarships for New Brunswick. The scholarships are available at any Canadian university in arts, theology, law, medicine, or civil engineering.

DAY BY DAY.

YOU CANNOT PUSH ANY ONE UP A LADDER UNLESS HE IS WILLING TO CLIMB A LITTLE HIMSELF.—*Andrew Carnegie.*

There was another clean bill of health recorded in the Colony yesterday.

A Chinese was seen removing a chain from the Montague and was arrested. He was sentenced to three months' hard labour today, as a previous conviction was proved against him.

A European named William Dobson was charged to-day with being drunk and incapable in Hollywood Road yesterday. He was fined \$5 by Mr. R. E. Lindell.

A banisher returned to Hongkong and was arrested. He stated that he came back to Hongkong to look for his elder brother. To-day he was sentenced to nine months' hard labour, by Mr. R. E. Lindell.

A Chinese was arrested carrying a small basket in which there was opium wrapped in rolls. He stated that the opium was given to him by another man, whom he could not recognise. Mr. R. E. Lindell fined him \$2,500, or six months' hard labour, to-day.

Yesterday at 9:15 a.m., while sugar was being loaded into a junk, a Chinese came along and filled his hat with about six castles of the stuff. He was chased and arrested. Mr. R. E. Lindell sentenced him to-day to six weeks' hard labour.

The Government is at present applying "rouge" to Blake Pier, to make it look less hideous when the new Governor, Sir Reginald Stubbs, lands on our shores. A band of coolies is now busy on the iron work of the Pier, chipping it apparently in preparation for a new coating of paint.

According to Capt. Luxmore, of the Australian Infantry, who was in charge of the Germans deported from China by the Atrous, the deportees intend to get naturalised in some neutral country, say Denmark, as speedily as possible and then return to the Far East.

The Hon. Mr. E. R. Halifax, Hon. Secretary of the War Charities Committee, informs us that the \$100 subscribed by the Committee of the Hongkong Police Reserve Gazette for the Blind Soldiers and Sailors Care Committee, St. Dunstons, realised \$18,185.50, which sum has been duly remitted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

A telegram has been received in Colombo from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, intimating that he has selected Sir Graeme Thomson, K.C.B., for the appointment of Colonial Secretary, Ceylon, in succession to Sir Reginald Stubbs. Sir Graeme Thomson will leave for Ceylon by the first opportunity after September 15th next. Sir Graeme Thomson has been Director of Transport, Admiralty, since 1914.

A LOCAL FUND.

The following sums have been subscribed to the fund for providing games, etc., for naval and military men going Home by the A.S. Atrous:

Mrs. F. C. Hall,	\$5.00
Captain Lossius,	50.00
Collected by Mr. George Hastings:	
Mr. P. Tester,	10.00
Mr. C. L. Sandos,	5.00
Mr. G. H. Symes,	5.00
Mr. Eldon Potter,	10.00
Mr. T. S. Forrest,	10.00
Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar,	10.00
Mr. G. M. Young, M.B.E.,	10.00
Mr. H. J. Gedge,	10.00
Mr. N. S. Brown,	10.00
Mr. A. E. Griffin,	10.00
Mr. H. Bird,	10.00
Mr. J. W. Owen Hughes,	10.00
Mr. G. C. Moxon,	10.00
Mr. G. C. Alabaster, O.B.E.,	10.00
Mr. J. M. Gordon,	10.00
Mr. D. G. M. Bernard,	25.00
Already acknowledged,	40.00

In reference to the above Fund, the collectors would like it understood that whatever is sent in goes to the men of the Navy, and Army indiscriminately, there is but one Fund.

Books, games, etc., should be sent to Rev. F. C. R. Hastings, Chairman, Naval and Military Men's Fund, 10, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.

ROBBIE'S LETTERS.

TO HIS NEPHEW AT HOME

Hongkong Aug. 13, 1919.

Dear Alick,

.....The Hell of a disease..... and as I said to you dentist chap after he'd been toying with a pair of exposed nerves for five minutes on end, it was a pity it had been wet weather and him kept in doors during the week-end, for he was fair running over w' vitality—besides I wasna' responsible for the weather anyway. But he only grinned and said it was nothing to speak about. Dentists are like doctors that way, they're right Spartan in the matter of pain—other folks' pain that is. Man, you business was awful. Since last week I've evolved a new way to fix the Kaiser without disfigurement and w' the maximum of agony. You sort of thing has poison gas looking like new mown hay on a July morning and boiling oil skin to a fancy shampoo at Campbell Moore's. As a moral object lesson an exposed nerve goes far. Though, mind ye, there's more suffering in the dentist's waiting room than in his chair. Aye, the waiting for the worst is often the worst. That's how stage-fright always comes before the curtain goes up and how waiting for the starter's pistol tries the sprinter's nerves most. Anxiety is life's hardest test. When it weighs you down that's when other folks begin to weigh you up. Worry and imagination are a pair that needs close watching, mind I'm telling ye. If we crossed fewer mental bridges before we came to them it would mean partial demobilisation for our army of doctors. W' a policeman, for instance, the lad w' the least imagination goes furthest in the race to be a spon pon.

Aye, as I said to Macpherson, a man's picture in the newspaper might look all right and him be worse than a sore thumb on the hand of civilisation. The finest-looking apple is sometimes rotten at the core. Criminology aside, the blackest-hearted rascal often looks fine on a carte-de-visite. Ye canna judge a man from his looks even when he's wearing his Sunday clothes. But Mac would have none of it. "A good man," he kept repeating. "Aye," says I, "maybe for himself but no" as far as I could ever see, for other folks. "A good man" repeated Mac, as if he was a gramophone, and wound up tight at that. Mac's one of those kind that thinks that if the like of Robert Smillie gets the length of getting his picture in the papers he must be "a good man." By the same process of reasoning if King William the Fourth was alive to-day he'd have his picture in all the papers every second day, for however little they know about him, every Orangeman can at least tell you that he was "a good man." Anyhow, to come back to Mr. Robert Smillie, head of the British Coal Miners' Union and cross-examiner-in-chief at the sittings of the recent Coal Commission. Folks at home want to be very careful about that man. He it was, along w' four other men of his own peculiar brand, who declared that the recent Peace Treaty w' Germany was nothing more or less than another "scrap of paper." Mind ye there are many right thinking folks who are rather inclined to think that it may be so, but for a very different reason altogether. These folks fear that it will have no effect. Why? Because they know that a pledged word and a formal signature means nothing more to Germany now than ever it did. Once a German, always a swine. Mr. Smillie and his poisonous friends on the other hand weren't for giving the Treaty a dog's chance. It was unjust, they said, and too severe, quoth they, and what was more forbye, the poor Germans were forced to promise the impossible. Man, talk like that just fair makes me weary. It's time alone that'll show whether or no the Smillie contention will be justified. But to-day in the midst of wrangling and strikes that is not the question at issue between Mr. Smillie, his followers and the nation. The matter goes deeper than a mere opinion on Germany's ability to pay. The difference, as our minister would say, is fundamental. Smillie's attitude is frankly pro-German. By implication he has invested the German w' virtues we know now he never possessed and at the same time he has seen none in the majority of his own countrymen.

This peace-loving land, was sore to the very heart at the time of Germany being forced to sign the Peace Treaty. It was a time when the British people were full of indignation at the German people's conduct.

.....What for did ye have to pay that good half-crown for information you got in your cradle," says I. "Anytime you want to know who you are, just you daunter round next door Mac," says I, "and I'll tell ye for nothing, and what's more forbye, throw in your address for a couple o' dollars extra. For five o' the best I'll tell you that ye're talented and that ye've a great future before ye, provided Van Epps doesn't get ye in the meantime; that ye're ambitious; had a serious sickness when ye were young; that a dark woman will come into your life (Mrs. Mac's a peroxide person as you know and no respectable man can stand a steady diet o' blonde) and that next year you'll be going on a sea voyage. I'll tell ye to always follow a waggon w' gold wheels. A piece may break off. (You can follow a common waggon all your life and get nothing.) In short I'll give ye an earful that ye would just fit ye, as McGluskie would say, like a fat lassie's leg fits a silk stocking."

The only way to argue w' Mac is to fill his head up in one act and see how many ideas and facts that he takes the best part of a night for him to assimilate them. Mac's intellect works on the same principle as a steam engine. It takes a long time to get it going, but once it's going it's going to go on and on and on.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

A letter addressed to the Times by Arabdeacon Crosse of Chesterfield is eloquent of the transformation likely to be undergone by large tracts of English rural scenery in Derbyshire if the ambitions of the oil finders be realised. "In the neighbourhood where the oil has begun to flow," writes the Arabdeacon, "the air is full of the smell of petroleum, the windows of the houses are smeared with it, and even the food tastes of it. Trees and hedges have begun to show the effects of its poison." Which is all very tragical to those who know the beautiful country in which some of the operations are being conducted. Apparently the experience of America shows that the coming of petroleum can turn a whole district into a desert if steps are not taken in time. A pipe line on the model presumably of the long line which brings the Persian oil down to the refineries at Abadan—is suggested, the final destination of the fluid being a thinly inhabited sea coast district where the influence of the "unplumbed, estranging sea" would neutralize the worst of the petroliferous odours.

Fifth Avenue may or may not be, as New Yorkers declare, "the lordliest street in the world," but there can be no doubt that the upper section of it—the part above Fifty-ninth Street—has hitherto had few rivals as a wealthy residential quarter. Its distinction in this respect is now being menaced by an invasion of blocks of sky-scraping flats, which threaten to reduce it to the mediocre level of hundreds of other canon-like streets in Greater New York. So grave is the danger that there has recently been formed a "Committee for the Protection of the Park Section of Fifth Avenue." The Committee points out that the unchecked erection of all apartment-houses will not only greatly reduce the value of the land for single-family houses, but will inflict serious damage upon Central Park itself, by shutting off the air, reflecting heat in the afternoon hours, and throwing long shadows in the mornings, thus stunting the growth of many of the trees and shrubs, if not actually killing them. An agitation has therefore been started to secure the reduction of the maximum building height in this neighbourhood from 150 feet to 75 feet. By this means, it is believed, the present distinctive character of Fifth Avenue will be effectively preserved.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

A WARNING.

Sir,—An official of the Assyrian Christian Church has written to me expressing regret that several of his countrymen at the present time are in China, soliciting alms for the "support" of Assyrian orphans.

My correspondent asserts that some of these people are known to him as impostors, that they are exploiting the charitable disposed for their own personal benefit and that needy Assyrians in Mesopotamia are being cared for by the British Government. If you think it advisable will you please give publicity to this warning?

Yours etc.
E. JUDD BARNETT.
Hongkong, 15th August 1919.

POLICEWOMEN FOR GLASGOW.

The Glasgow Watch Committee have recommended to the corporation the appointment of ten policewomen at a wage of 35s. a week with a war bonus of 12s. weekly. The duties relate to the welfare of women and children, and include the searching of pawn offices for stolen property and street patrol work.

So he only kept on saying "I'm convinced there's something in this medium business after all." He said it six times, in as many minutes. After giving him every chance to get this fact firmly imbedded in his mental concrete, I agreed w' him. "Mac," says I, "forgive me if at times I have thought you were a bit of a slow-witted fellow, but now I see you're a right good fellow."

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GILLETTE RAZORS

Silver Color

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\$10.00 set

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Combination

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Blades

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For Ladies & Gentlemen.

A New Lot of
BOOTS & SHOES
Styles Fashionable

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MARINE COURT.

For blowing his steam whistle too often the master of the steam launch Tak Hing was today fined by Captain Basil Taylor, R.N., \$20 or given the option of serving five weeks in Victoria Gaol.

P. C. Alfred Brown said that at 8.44 p.m. on the 8th instant, while on duty in the Central Fairway, he heard the launch whistle continuously blowing. The launch was of Kowloon City Ferry wharf under way, making for that wharf. The defendant began by blowing three long blasts at intervals of about 10 seconds, and continuing blowing varying blasts for 8 to 10 minutes. Witness went to find out what the matter was and ascertained that the defendant was trying to persuade some big boats to shore off and make a way for him to go alongside.

The master of the launch said he used the whistle to warn others to make room for him.

The master of the Takoo Ming was also prosecuted before Captain Basil Taylor, R.N., this morning for making fast to the Empress of Asia on the 7th. The defendant pleaded guilty. He was fined \$50.

THE BANVARDS.

There was a crowded house again last night, at the Theatre Royal, when the Banvard Company gave that medley of fun and frolic, "The Suffering Cats"—beg pardon, "The Suffragettes." The players carried out their multifarious parts with their now well-known sprightliness and the entertainment went with a swing that left no time to think about the oppressive weather. Mr. Willis G. West is simply wonderful in his sustained good humour and his comicallies keep everybody in good mood. The management of the Banvard Company have evidently spared no expense in the way of costumes; some of the dresses last evening were most attractive. The greatest credit is due to the members of the Company for the manner in which they endeavour to please an audience. They expend their energies unstintingly and the great success the Company has achieved in the Colony is more than deserved.

\$100,000,000 CAPITAL.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of Lever Brothers, Port Sunlight, recently agreed, with one dissentient, to the directors' recommendation to increase the capital from £60,000,000 to £100,000,000.

Rent Roll) amounted for the year ending 25th December to \$111,801.85 out of a total of \$412,171.90 from all sources (excluding Villages). That is, over one third of the revenue derived from Crown Rents by the Government comes from Kowloon.

"Conversazione.—Yes. And if I don't see you some more—Hullo."

"Motor Cyclist" writes as follows:—"On Tuesday evening at about 6.30 p.m. I was standing at a street corner on Nathan Road, near the Station Hotel, and saw a motor cycle coming down Nathan Road at a speed of not less than 35 miles an hour. This reckless driver had also at the back of the machine, two grown-up ladies, of no mean weight, wearing motor ulsters. One had a strawberry coloured headgear and I think the other one had a white headgear. How these two hefty young females managed to sit on the back carrier is a puzzle to me, and I fully expected to see them meet with disaster in their mad ride. I also noticed an Indian policeman on point duty but I suppose that he could not get the number of the motor cycle, as maybe one of the ladies might have been sitting on it. If this sort of furious and dangerous riding is going to continue down Nathan Road, I would like to see the police stop it, and have these kind of people heavily fined. I noticed that Amahs had to hurry the children out of harm's way, and surely no motorist with the least common sense, would ride at this speed, endangering the lives of pedestrians. I can enjoy a motor cycle ride myself, but there is a limit to speed. These whirlwind exhibitions must be stopped, and I would be very glad to see some of the reckless riders of the

side, the other morning, who stated that his wife and sister-in-law very much desired an introduction, as they would like to have the privilege of hearing the former play. "They were very much taken," said the gentleman, "with your playing last evening and we sat on our verandah and listened enraptured. We cannot understand why you do what you do for a living when you are able to play so beautifully. My relations would be delighted if you would afford them the opportunity of hearing you play in your home. Such music we seldom hear," and so on. When the gentleman had finished his eulogy, the amateur pianist replied "I should be very pleased and much flattered and I should change my vocation immediately if what you said happened to be correct. But the pianist you heard in my house was Podolsky."

A party of five aristocratic gentlemen of Kowloon proceeded to the Theatre Royal last evening, via the Hongkong and Kowloon Ocean Transport and Profiteering Company Limited, to see the Banvard Company. Upon arrival at the Theatre, the curtain had already followed the example of the cost of living and disclosed a bevy of beauty bawling like bulls and in their costumes were yes indeed the show was worth it and the audience was rewarded with over two hours' side splitting laughter. But no doubt the reader will ask what has this to do with Kowloon? It has this to do with it,—barring military and navy men, two thirds of the audience at the Theatre Royal that night consisted of Kowloon residents. We make bold to state that this is the case with the majority of shows given in Hongkong and why, therefore, should Kowloonites have to go to Hongkong to see these theatrical companies? It is time a Public Hall was erected on the peninsula with an up-to-date theatre and dance rooms and this might very easily be done as a War Memorial.

We have reason to believe that a desperate effort is likely to be made to have a new City Hall and Theatre erected as a War Memorial, somewhere in the region of the lower Peak Tramway station. This should be opposed by Kowloon residents. If a new City Hall is to be finally decided upon as a War Memorial for the Colony it should be erected on the Kowloon side.

Kowloon churchgoers were subjected to a little lecture on snobbery, last Sunday evening. We do not think discourses from the pulpit, on such a subject are well advised and people do not go to Church to listen to that kind of thing, anyway. We all know that in the Crown Colonies, the snob, like the poor, will always be with us, and no amount of lecturing from the pulpit will remedy the matter. After all, is the Church itself, including the parsons, altogether free from snobbery?

The total Crown Rent due in respect of leased lands in Kowloon and New Kowloon (excluding certain villages in the Village

KOWLOON NOTES.

Sporting fixtures had to be abandoned, last Saturday, owing to the heavy rain. K.C.C. were to have played the Bowling Green Club in the Bowls League, and this match will be played to-morrow.

K.C.C. (C.) played the Civil Service, on the latter's ground, on Wednesday evening, in the Junior Tennis League, the scores being K.C.C. 50 and Civil Service 49.

A well known resident of Kowloon returned today by the Empress of Japan, from Home, in the person of Mr. C. Summers formerly of Taikoo Dock Company. Mr. Summers has been on active service and he brings with him his wife whom he married, recently, in the Old Country.

During last year the Forestry officials have given special attention to the Kowloon side and this year great improvement is to be seen as result of this work. In King's Park the removal of wild growth has greatly improved the appearance of the grounds and the path made at the upper end is much appreciated by visitors. In the Royal Observatory grounds the lawns show the beneficial results of the attention they received and the clearing of the undergrowth between the grounds and the Kowloon School and the cutting down of various dead trees has considerably smartened up the look of the place. Many new trees were also planted on the roadsides.

In this latter connection, we would again draw the attention of the authorities to the damage being done to young trees by Chinese children swinging on the branches. The offence is being repeatedly committed along Salisbury Road.

A correspondent has drawn our attention to the great and growing need for a post office in Kowloon City. We quite agree and may people will no doubt be surprised to learn that one does not already exist there.

Six hundred licences were issued to Kowloon rickshas during 1918.

Kowloon is, at the present time, a riot of blooming wild flowers, though mostly of the smaller variety. The foliage is beautiful and fresh and many shades of green are to be seen, blending in perfect harmony. Some parts remind one very strongly of Devonshire lanes and in the cool of the evening one can almost imagine oneself at Home.

Kowloon residents may wonder as to the cause of the blowing of police whistles which is frequently heard between one and two o'clock in the morning. The whistles are not meant for police calls. They are signals for workmen in Holt's wharf.

A Kowloon gentleman, who happens to be a moderately passable amateur pianist, was met by a neighbour, on the Hongkong

NOTICES.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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A New Shipment direct from Scotland

65 cents per lb.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

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NEW SHIPMENT OF
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TYPEWRITERS

EVERY MACHINE IN PERFECT RUNNING ORDER

\$100.00 each.

We have also received a Shipment of Paragon Two-colour Ribbons

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CAL-PA-CO cannot be equalled for purity and the excellent finish it imparts on any surface. It withstands the severe tests of weather and varying temperature.

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CAL-PA-CO offers something entirely new in interior finish.

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HOTEL MANSIONS.

THE SOUTH RUSSIAN
PROGRAMME.GENERAL BRIGGS ON THE
BOSHEVITS.

London, July 17.—Major-General Briggs, the chief of the British military mission in South Russia has returned from Denikin's headquarters.

Interviewed by Reuter, he emphatically contradicts the reports circulated against Denikin's administration and declares that Denikin is a large-minded strong Russian patriot, unswayed by any personal ambitions.

The heads of the British, French and American missions have formulated the following programme in conjunction with Denikin's administration. This has been signed by all and proves the nature of Denikin's policy:—

The abolition of Bolshevik anarchy and the reconstruction of a united Russia: The convocation of a People's Assembly based on universal suffrage. Decentralisation by means of wide regional autonomy and liberal local self-government. Guarantees for full civil and religious freedom and immediate agrarian reforms with a view to meeting the demand for land by the working classes. Immediate legislation securing the working classes from exploitation by the Government or by capital.

Major-General Briggs added that our duty was to help Denikin and Koltchak, 85 per cent of the whole population of Russia was anti-Bolshevik. Another 3 per cent consists of commissaries, 5 per cent of highly paid assassins to carry out the orders of the commissaries, while the remaining 5 per cent are doubtful. Owing to Soviet propaganda the people are led to believe that France and England are behind the Bolsheviks. The work accomplished by Denikin during the past fifteen months was marvellous. It was unfortunate that Koltchak had been forced to back out of the game.

BABY'S TONGUE TELLS

OF TROUBLES THAT YIELD TO
BABY'S OWN TABLETS.

Little tongues that cannot talk tell mothers just as plainly that their owners are not well. When a baby's tongue is white & coated, or yellow, especially towards the root, it is a sign of disturbance of the stomach, indigestion, cold or feverishness. Baby's Own Tablets act like magic, and safely even in the youngest babe, in curing these disorders. They should be close at every mother's hand these summer months when children grow languid and their appetite tumbles.

Baby's Own Tablets are guaranteed absolutely harmless and free from opiates. They gently regulate the bowels, are a remedy for simple fever, colic, constipation and diarrhoea; make teething easy; destroy worms; promote health-giving sleep and regular development.

Of chemists, also post free at 60 cents the vial from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

must be remembered that the troops in the front line of the Red armies are driven to the fight and kept at their post by machine-guns controlled by paid assassins who remain in the rear. Major-General Briggs concluded by emphasising the necessity for quickly assisting the anti-Bolsheviks by re-opening trade with the reconquered territory. Otherwise Germany would recapture the whole of Russian trade and influence. The agency of this was clearly Denikin, had already reconquered a track of country with a population of 60,000,000, and had been

NOTICES.

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RED-SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.
SAILINGS FOR
LONDON via SINGAPORE, COLOMBO,
PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

S.S.	leave Hong- kong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
GOYA	3rd August	2nd Oct	11th October.
FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO & BOMBAY.			
NERA	7th Sept.	due Bombay about 26th Sept.	
FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANCOON & CALCUTTA.			
RATON APCAR	2nd Sept.	do Calcutta, 25th Sept.	
FOR SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.			
NERA	21st Aug.	Shanghai only.	
WIRELESS ALL STEAMERS.			
For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO. Des Vieux Road, Central, HONGKONG.			

CP OS

SAILINGS

HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

STEAMER	HONGKONG	VANCOUVER
Empress of Asia	Aug. 7	Aug. 25
Monteagle	Aug. 16	Sept. 9
Empress of Japan	Aug. 20	Sept. 10
Empress of Russia	Sept. 4	Sept. 22
Empress of Asia	Oct. 2	Oct. 20
Empress of Japan	Oct. 15	Nov. 3
Monteagle	Oct. 23	Nov. 17
Empress of Russia	Oct. 30	Nov. 17
Empress of Asia	Nov. 27	Dec. 15
Empress of Japan	Dec. 10	Dec. 31
Empress of Russia	Dec. 25	Jan. 12
Monteagle	Jan. 1	Jan. 25

"Owing to Japanese Quarantine Regulations
"MONTEAGLE" 16th August, "EMPRESS OF
JAPAN," 20th Aug., & "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA,"
4th September will not call at Shanghai."

CANADA'S NEW TRAIN DELUXE "THE TRANS-CANADA LTD."
Vancover to Montreal 24 hours.
For particulars regarding
passage rates, rates and
timetables, apply to
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SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, Klong, S'hai & Japan ports. Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railways.			
KASHIMA MARU (Omitting Keelung and Shanghai) Saturday, 23rd Aug. at 11 a.m.			
FUSHIMI MARU (Omitting Manila) Friday, 19th Sept., at 11 a.m.			
LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.			
INABA MARU Friday, 22nd Aug., at Noon.			
KAMO MARU Friday, 5th Sept., at Noon.			
MELBORNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.			
AKI MARU Wednesday, 30th Aug., at 11 a.m.			
TANGO MARU Wednesday, 24th Sept., at 11 a.m.			
NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroan, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.			
BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.			
SHINGO MARU Wednesday, 13th Aug.			
CALCUTTA & RANCOON via Singapore & Penang.			
JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.			
TANGO MARU Saturday, 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.			
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.			
KOSOKU MARU Friday, 15th Aug.			
ATSUTA MARU Monday, 18th Aug., at 4 p.m.			
BOMBAY MARU Thursday, 21st Aug.			
SHIZUOKA MARU Thursday, 4th Sept. at 11 a.m.			
EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, South American ports via Cape, etc.)			
TAJIMA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) Middle of Aug.			
WAKASA MARU (London & Antwerp) End of Sept.			
TSUYAMA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) End of Sept.			

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. S. YASUDA, Manager.

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SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Steamers	From Hongkong
PERSIA MARU	23rd Aug.
KOREA MARU	10th Sept. "Omitting call at Shanghai."
TOYO MARU	25th Sept.
SIBERIA MARU	2nd Oct.
SHIRYO MARU	10th Oct. (from Yokohama).
SOUTH AMERICAN LINE	
HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.	
THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.	
Steamers	Leave Hongkong.
ANYO MARU	10th Sept.
KITO MARU	14th July.
SEITO MARU	4th Nov.

Steamers are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Coast Services Ltd. and the Pacific
and Steamship Co.
Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, Manager.
KING'S BUILDINGS.
Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE OF THE JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between
NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light
and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.
All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland
Points to the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the
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York Buildings.
Telephone No. 1574.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.
"NANKING" "CHINA"
15,000 tons, American Registry (10,000 tons, American Registry)
SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.
"NANKING" "CHINA"
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TO
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For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach
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Subject to change without notice.

THE TANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents,
or to BEISS & Co., Canton
Hongkong, 10/10/1917.

SHIPPING NEWS.

THE HELENUS

The Blue Funnel steamer
Helenus, which arrived at Shang-
hai on August 3, has been some-
very gallant war service under
her present commander, having
been for the most part employed
in carrying troops to the Mother
Country and France. During
one voyage from New York
to Liverpool in October,
1918, at the time when the much
dreaded "Spanish Flu" was
sweeping across France and
Great Britain, no less than 28
American soldiers were buried at
sea through this epidemic, and
from the whole convey, there
were landed in Liverpool 1,200
soldiers suffering from the "Flu."

CUNARD LINE AND CANADIAN

TRADE.

The Cunard line announces
that Mr. Robert W. Reford has
been appointed a director of the
Company. Mr. Reford is president
of the Robert Reford Company,
of Montreal, general agents of the
line in Canada. The Reford
Company has been established
for over fifty years, and has
branches at Quebec, St.
John's, Halifax, Toronto, and
Portland. It has just been
reorganised, and the Cunard
line, which has acquired an in-
terest in it, will be represented
on its board by Sir Ashley Sparks
and Mr. William Phillips. The
Cunard's Canadian trade is to be
increased, and the services not
only from Canada to the United
Kingdom but to the Continent
are to be reinforced. When op-
portunity offers, further exten-
sions to Mediterranean and Black
Sea ports may be made.

ENEMY SHIPS IN CHINA.

The charters of the German
and Austrian ships seized in
Chinese water at the time China
entered the war are about to
expire and there will probably
be another struggle to obtain
possession of them. It will be
remembered that the Chinese
Government made a secret agree-
ment with Japan to lease the
ships to that country, but that,
on the other hand, Powers in-
tervening, the ships were divided
up among the Powers at very low
charter rates. Japanese char-
ters who managed to secure two
of them, are now anxious to take
them over as their charters
expire. The Chinese Depart-
ment of Communications contem-
plate establishing a steamship
company, called the Middle
Kingdom Steam Navigation Com-
pany, utilizing the Austro-Ger-
man ships. The proposed
steamship company will be
managed jointly by Government
officials and private business men.

SHIPPING PURCHASES.

With the new acquisition of
two foreign and three inter-island
vessels, Vicente Madrigal, the
most prominent Filipino business
man of today, establishes his
leadership in the Philippine
marine business. Till recently
Mr. Madrigal had 13 ships, seven
of which are rented to the Insular
government and local ships
owners. Some of these ships ply
between Manila and ports in
Europe, California and the
Orient. The others are inter-
island steamers. The newly ac-
quired foreign ships are the Dair-
in Maru, of 6,000 tons, and the
Chin Choo, of 2,500 tons. The
former was bought from Kishi-
moto Co., the latter, from a
cement company of Hongkong.
These two vessels will be sent, as
soon as they arrive, to Europe
with general cargo. Luis R.
Yanco, San Antonio and Vigi-
ante with 270, 130 and 101 tons,
respectively, are the new inter-
island steamers purchased by the
Filipino ship magnate.

AUSTRALIAN FREIGHT WAR.

Several reports have already
been made in these columns
regarding the severe Australian
freight war between the
Taiyo Kaifu Kaisha and the
Conference steamship companies.
We now understand that the
situation has been much amelior-
ated as a result of the efforts
made by the O.S.K. to include the
Taiyo Kaifu Kaisha among the
members of the conference. But
of course this news must be taken
with due reserve. It is believed
in shipping circles that if the
conference is quickly made, the
Taiyo Kaifu will most probably
observe conference rates from
next month. It may be added
that at present the N.Y.K. dis-
patches one regular and one extra
steamer each month, the O.S.K.
one regular steamer and the
Eastern Australian Steamship
Company one regular steamer,
while the Taiyo Kaifu usually
puts on one extra steamer every
two months. It is said that the
Taiyo Kaifu may decide to put
on one regular steamer in every
two months in the event of the
conference being ratified.

SHIPPING.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To	Sail
HONGKONG & SINGAPORE	Linan	17th Aug. at 10 a.m.	
SHANGHAI	Wuhu	18th Aug. at 4 p.m.	
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	19th Aug. at 4 p.m.	
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Hupei	19th Aug. at 11 a.m.	
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	20th Aug. at 4 p.m.	
SHANGHAI	Cheking	21st Aug. at 4 p.m.	
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO			
Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (twice weekly) and Tientsin weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.			
BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.			

For Freight or Passage apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong Aug. 15, 1919.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected at or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tijlhwong	Java	in port	19th Aug.	Japan
Tijlhap	Java	in port	20th Aug.	Japan
Tijlkin	Shanghai	23rd Aug.	26th Aug.	Java
Tijlmanoeek	Java	19th Aug.	4th Sept.	Java
Tijlpanas	Java	25th Aug.		

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and
have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.
All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at
through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the
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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having
good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and
Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Guinebaug	Medina	SUN. 17th Aug. at noon.
Malta	A. H. Stewart	TUES. 19th Aug. at 1 p.m.
Haiphong	J. W. Evans	SUN. 24th Aug. at noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near
Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage, apply to
Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong, (Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via Ningpo	Tungshing	Sat. 16th Aug. at d'light.
KOBE	Namsang	Sat. 16th Aug. at 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Hangsang	Sun. 17th Aug. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Tues. 19th Aug. at d'light.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Tues. 19th Aug. at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Yalshing	Tues. 19th Aug. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri. 22nd Aug. at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Fooksang	Sat. 23rd Aug. at 3 p.m.
KOBE	Kwaisang	Tues. 26th Aug. at 5 p.m.
CALCUTTA LINE	TH Line has now been re-organised and affords regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.	

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally
calling at Bangkok.
All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and
Fans and carry a fully qualified surgeon.
SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes
calling at Swatow. Steamers in this line have a limited amount of passenger accom-
modation, and heavy litters can be obtained for Harbin and Yantai Port via Swatow.
Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.
MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accom-
modation, calling twice each month at Swatow.
HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong and
Yantai Port.
BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having as its
base Sandakan and returning to Hongkong.
CARGO LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin
calling at Wuhu and Chongqing.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements
must be required to produce on arrival at destination passports
with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.
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THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

REGULAR SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS FROM
HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamers	For	Date of arrival	Date and Time of departure
"ST. ALBANS"	Sydney, via Queens- land Ports	5th Aug.	9 Aug. 11 a.m.
"EASTERN"	Melbourne, via Queens- land Ports	5th Sept.	8 Sept. 11 a.m.

The above steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Saloon
Passengers, having been built expressly for Tropical Voyages, and are complete with
every modern convenience for Ocean Traveling.
A duly qualified surgeon and Stewardess are carried on each vessel.
For Passage Rates and Freight Schedules, apply to:

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Operating the new First Class Steamers
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Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.
The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

S.S.	Sailings from Hongkong at noon.
"COLOMBIA"	Omits call at Kobe 13th Aug.
"WEST CONOR"	16th Aug.
"VENEZUELA"	10th Sept.
"ECUADOR"	8th Oct.

Steamers have the most modern equipment including over-
board fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS &
Comfortable State-rooms (all single and two berths only.)

Speed and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special
attention to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.
Passengers have the privilege of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian
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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore
and Port Said.

"AMAZON MARU" ... Friday, 15th Aug.
"ALTAI MARU" ... Friday, 28th Aug.

CEYLON & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through
Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co.'s
steamer.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and
Cape Town via Singapore.

TACOMA MARU ... Wednesday, 10th Sept.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.

"KASADO MARU" ... Thursday, 14th Aug.

"BURMA MARU" ... Sunday, 31st Aug.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

"SHISEN MARU" ... Monday, 1st Sept.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCLAND,
LAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

"LUZON MARU" ... Beginning Oct.

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung,
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Monday, 18th Aug.

"CANADA MARU" ... Monday, 1st Sept.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers
have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class
saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the
O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 17th Aug.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" ... Friday, 15th Aug.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
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Y. K. K.

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(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

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NANYO MARU No. 2

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REGULAR SERVICE FOR
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and/or

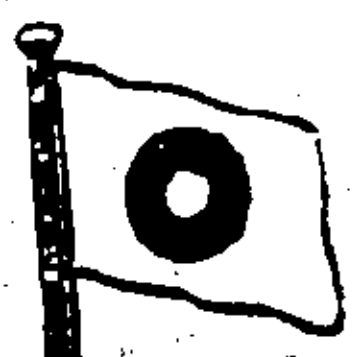
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M. KOBAYASHI, Agent.

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Top Floor, King's Building.



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KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.

(Shipping Department).

HEAD OFFICE (KOBE).

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KINGKOP, RAIGON, VLADIVOSTOK, SHANGHAI and TAIPER.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coasts—
Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to
Mediterranean.

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TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.
Operating the following U. S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

"WESTERN KNIGHT" ... About August 18th.

"ELDRIDGE" ... 18th.

"EDMORE" ... August 25th.

"WEST HEPPBURN" ... Middle Sept.

For PORTLAND direct.

"COAXET" ... Late August.

Through Bills of Lading issued to OVERLAND COMMON PORTS.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

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JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT.

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THE DOLLAR S. S. LINE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VANCOUVER

via MANILA & SHANGHAI

STEAMER SAILING DATE.

"HAROLD DOLLAR" ... 29th August.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States

or Canada

For particulars for freight apply to—

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GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING

TEL. 795.

THIRD FLOOR

792.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY

(Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia)

THE STEAMSHIP:

"VAN WAERWYCK"

will be despatched on the 21st Aug. at 3 p.m. to—

Singapore, Penang and Belawan Dell.

This vessel offers excellent cabin-accommodation for saloon passengers.

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HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia.
TAIYUAN	22nd Aug.	26th Aug.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc, and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

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UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams

lying in the E. E. Telegraph

Office at Hongkong:—

Arthur Lopes, from Manila.

Barlow, from Madras.

Bentley, from Nottingham.

Bloomberg, from Racine Wisconsin.

Charles Stone, from Manila.

Miss Barnes, Banvard Co. from

Harbin, retransmitted from Singapore.

Mayne, from Iquique.

Sebbi, from Shanghai.

Springer, from San Francisco.

Wilfries, from Valparaiso.

D. de H. FARRANT

Superintendent,

Hongkong, Aug. 7, 1914.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams

are lying here:—

Liubarnard, from Shanghai.

Chinese Hotel, Cheechinghin,

from Amoy.

Mr. Chungkuanyue, c/o Liang-

yuanchee, No. 24 Bonham Road,

from Shanghai.

Akiyama, Passenger, Celebes

Maru, c/o Osaka Shosen, from

Osaka.

Kimmink, from Tokyo.

Fred Keyton, Hongkong

Hotel, from San Francisco,

retransmitted from Shanghai.

Messrs. Bo Wah & Company,

c/o Ah Sou Esq., from Shanghai.

Shingkee, from Amoy.

Leeyuen, from Shanghai.

Rason, from Tokio.

T. KRING.

Superintendent,

Hongkong Aug. 8th, 1914.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used A1: A.B.C. Fifth Edition: Engineering, First and Second Edition: Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	BREADTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	DEPTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	TYPE OF DOCK OR SLIP
KOWLOON	100'	100'	10'	WATER
WATER	100'	100'	10'	WATER
WATER	100'	100'	10'	WATER
WATER	100'	100'	10'	WATER
WATER	100'	100'	10'	WATER
WATER	100'	100'	10'	WATER
WATER	100'	100'	10'	WATER
WATER	100'	100'	10'	WATER
WATER	100'	100'	10'	WATER
WATER	100'	100'	10'	WATER

OFFICE: KOWLOON.

Telephone No. K. 55.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DICK, S.S. MESSIAH.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination	Vessel's Name	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.			
Hoilo and Kolumbagan	Pakhoi	B. & S.	15 Aug.
Pakhoi and Raiphong	Kaifong	B. & S.	15 Aug.
Keelung via Swatow and Amoy	Amakusa M.	O. S. K.	15 Aug.
Manila	Yuenwang	J. M. Co.	15 Aug.
Shanghai via Ningpo	Tungshing	J. M. Co.	15 Aug.
Kobe	Namsang	J. M. Co.	15 Aug.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Quinnabau	J. M. Co.	15 Aug.
Shanghai via Swatow	Hongkong	J. M. Co.	15 Aug.
Hoilow and Singapore	Linan	B. & S.	15 Aug.
Japan	Tjilow	J.C.J. L.	15 Aug.
Shanghai	Wubu	R. & S.	15 Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Atsuta M.	N. Y. K.	15 Aug.
Java	Tjikini	J.C.J. L.	15 Aug.
Shanghai	Suiyang	B. & S.	15 Aug.
Swatow and Bangkok	Hupoh	B. & S.	15 Aug.
Shanghai	Wuowang	J. M. Co.	15 Aug.
Sandakan	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	15 Aug.
Straits and Calcutta	Yatshing	J. M. Co.	15 Aug.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	15 Aug.
Shanghai	Ying-how	B. & S.	15 Aug.
Japan	Tjilow	J.C.J. L.	15 Aug.
Shanghai	Chekiang	B. & S.	15 Aug.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	15 Aug.
Straits and Calcutta	Frooksang	J. M. Co.	15 Aug.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Fahong	D. L. Co.	15 Aug.
Shanghai	Dunera	P. & O.	15 Aug.
Java	Tjikini	J.C.J. L.	15 Aug.
Kobe	Kwaisang	J. M. Co.	15 Aug.
Saigon, Bangkok & Singapore	Shisen	O. S. K.	15 Aug.
Java	Tjilow	J.C.J. L.	15 Aug.
Singapore, Colombo & Bombay	Dunera	P. & O.	15 Aug.

CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "COLOMBIA."

From SAN FRANCISCO,

HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,

SHANGHAI & MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel

having arrived from the above

mentioned Ports, Consignees of

Cargo are hereby informed that

their cargo will be landed at

their risk into the hazardous

and/or extra hazardous godowns

of the Hongkong and Kowloon

Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., and

stored at consigner's risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby

notified that they must produce

an Import Permit signed by the

Superintendent of the Imports

and Exports, Hongkong, before

bills of lading can be counter-

signed.

All broken, chafed and damaged

goods are to be left in the Go-

downs where they will be ex-

amined on Aug. 14th at 10 a.m.

and Aug. 15th at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented

within a month of the steamer's

arrival here, after which they

cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted

after the goods have left the

Godowns and all goods remaining

undelivered after Aug. 16th will

be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever

will be effected.

Consignees are requested to

send in their Bills of Lading for

counter-signature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1914.

MOVEMENTS OF

STEAMERS.

The Admiral Line s.s. ELD-

RIDGE (Seattle Line) sailed from

Kobe August 1st, and is due at

Hongkong August 16th, via Moji

and Shanghai.

The Admiral Line s.s. WEST-

ERN KNIGHT (Seattle Line) sailed

from Shanghai July 28th,

and is due at Hongkong about

August 15th, via Manila.

The Admiral Line s.s. ED-

MORE (Seattle Line) sailed from

Seattle July 16th, and is due at

Hongkong about August 25th,

via Yokohama and Kobe.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TANGO M.

(Australian Line) left Sydney for

this port via Australian ports and

Manila on the 1st August, and is

expected here on the 22nd August.

The N. Y. K. s.s. BOMBAY M.

(Calcutta Line) left Calcutta for

this port via Rangoon and Singa-

pore on the 31st July, and is

expected here on the 20th August.

The s.s. HAROLD DOLLAR

is due to arrive on the 24th inst.,

from Vancouver via Karatsu

and Shanghai.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TOTOMI M.

(Bombay Line) left Moji for this

port on the 10th August and is

expected here on the 15th Aug.

The P. & O. s.s. HERMLIN left

Singapore for this Port on the

10th instant and is due here on

the 17th instant at about daylight.

The T. K. K. s.s. PERSIA M.

arrived at Yokohama August

10th and will sail August 13th,

as per schedule, being due at

NOTICE

REMEMBER
TEL. No. 977
FOR

MERCURY GARAGE

THE MOST
MODERN
CARS IN
TOWN.

SPAIN TO-DAY.

SOME CURIOSITIES OF WAR
INFLUENCE.

Madrid. — Conflicting impressions appear to have been received by English people on the subject of Spain since 1914. The truth of the matter is: (1) We were strictly neutral during the actual war (2) we were confronted from time to time by political crises arising out of industrial unrest due either to the cost of living or to propagandist agitation by foreign agents; (3) today we are quickly resuming our ordinary life under a strong Central Government, with food becoming cheaper for the masses of the people. To this I may add (a) that there were no German submarine bases in Spain; (b) correspondence was, however, discovered, on certain occasions, to have been carried on by means of submarines and the operations of fishing boats directed by German agents in Spanish territory; (c) writes commandant Pereira R.S.A., Chief of the Spanish Military Mission to Great Britain, in the *Pull Mail Gazette*.

One of the curiosities of the war influence upon Spain was that Spanish shipowners charged inflated rates for carrying English coal to Spain, and comparatively cheap rates for Spanish cargoes (on the return voyage) destined for French and British ports.

Food rose in price. Wheat cost a good deal in the first instance, but on re-sale the figure was much increased. At one moment a horse normally worth 1,500 pesetas fetched 2,500 pesetas. A little later the same animal was practically unobtainable at any price. In Barcelona, which became the scene of apparent disorder and revolution, a political party was formed by a newly-enriched class whose members secured control of the newspapers and spread doctrines of disorder.

THE KING AND THE ARMY.
Strikes have occurred in Barcelona with some frequency. One during the winter of last year reached serious proportions—particularly as Bolshevism was used to increased the trouble—but the situation has since cleared. There is no danger at present of a grave disturbance. The activities of some Russian Bolsheviks, who had reached Barcelona, which is, of course, the most important Mediterranean port, were abruptly cut short by their arrest and deportation.

King Alfonso is loved by his people and respected by the Socialists. He is himself a democratic monarch, while the members of his highest nobility are easy-going and democratic in their mode of life.

There used to be three parties—the Right, the Centre Party, and the Left. The first was made up of Clericals, the second of ultra-Conservative elements, and the third of Republicans, Radicals, and Socialists. To-day the Centre Party has ceased to exist. All the Conservative elements are in the Right party and all the extreme elements are in the Left.

The Army, both officers and men, is most loyal to the King. It offers support to the Throne of a most trustworthy character. As Armies go nowadays, it is a small Army, consisting of only 120,000 men, recruited on the obligatory service basis. It may be said that it is most efficient; the officers are very highly trained, almost too highly, at our military academies. The idea that the Spanish Army is organised on the Prussian model is quite inaccurate, inasmuch as our men are too supple, both in temperament and physique, to endure the Prussian system of drill and training. The Spaniard makes a light of light artilleryman, light cavalryman, and light infantryman. He is a natural climber, and the climate

SEQUEL TO BURMA WAR
LOAN SWEEP.VILLAGERS CLAIM A BIG
PRIZE.

Recently the appeal of Nga Po Thin and Nyo Po Ngwe against the judgment and decree of the Sessions Judge of Myaungmya was fixed for hearing before the Justice Maung Kin. The suit arose out of the sale of a number of tickets in the Burma War Loan Sweep in the village of Nyaung-chauung. The prosecution story is that seven of these tickets were bought by the villagers. The defence is that only six tickets were bought by the villagers and the seventh was bought by Po Hmi and Po Thin. The seventh ticket No. 104,709 won the 3rd prize in the lottery sweep—a prize worth Rs. 50,000. According to the prosecution the claim of the accused Po Thin to this prize is false. Po Hmi is a false one. The defence with which the accused are charged is that of forgery or of abetment of forgery, the allegation being that they made alteration in the winning ticket in support of their claim. Po Hmi made a statement to the Deputy Commissioner to the effect that the claim previously made by him and Po Thin was false and that the ticket was, as the villagers said, their property. The Sessions Judge of Myaungmya found Po Thin guilty of the offence of abetting the offence of forgery and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment. Po Thin's son-in-law Po Ngwe was found guilty of the offence of forgery, and sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Dawson said that His Honour, Mr. Justice Maung Kin, expressed a strong opinion in this case when he ordered it to be committed to the Sessions. His Honour thought that Mr. Dawson was right and that it would be better to place it before another Judge.

are against his becoming ever the carrier of a heavy knapsack. Our men are active and agile; but they scarcely form suitable material for any regiments of heavy troops. For these reasons our Army is not designed to resemble the Prussian Army nor, indeed, any of the other Northern Armies.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.
In commercial affairs Spain to-day is occupying the attention of American capitalists. When peace is signed, foreign interests in the development of Spanish industries is likely to be very great. Immense wealth is to be derived from the mines alone, of which we have an abundance and a variety. They are all State-owned, but until recently were leased by the Rothschilds. Lead, iron, copper, silver, coal, and mercury are among our minerals. In Roman times we had gold mines also. The Rio Tinto Copper Mine has, by the way, been worked since the period of the Phoenicians. There is really nothing very obscure in our political situation, although it is not always safe to forecast what will happen in such and such a direction. At the moment of the armistice last November the high cost of living was exploited by the revolutionary elements, but without substantial gain to the cause of lawlessness. The Republicans have actually lost ground through the Socialists. The great majority of the people throughout the country are without strong political conviction of any kind. The great towns, Madrid and Barcelona, each with nearly a million inhabitants, Valencia, Tarragona, and Bilbao are the natural centres of noise and politics; but their combined populations, about 2,600,000 souls, are not so very large out of a total national population of twenty millions.

LATE MR. ANDREW
CARNEGIE.

A CHARACTER STUDY.

An overnight telegram reports the death of Mr. Andrew Carnegie. The following character sketch of the famous millionaire, written for the *Daily News* some few years ago by "A.G.G." will be read with interest:

Takes that bright, beady-eyed little man, grey and pallid, with broad brow and a mouth that closes with the decision of a rat-trap, vivacious as a boy, full of jokes and moral maxims, assertive, combative, clear-headed, masterful—what will be the ultimate judgment passed upon him? For it is Andrew Carnegie, the wonderful Rich Uncle who has emerged from the mephitic glooms of Pittsburgh and scattered largesse over all the earth. Seen through that dazzling rain of dollars he appears radiant and aureoled; seen through the smoke of Pittsburgh he is less radiant, and the aureole is dim. Your judgment of him will be governed by whether you take the rainy or the smoky view, whether you think of him in terms of libraries and Universities, Peace Palaces and Hero Funds, or in the light of the thousands of men working twelve hours a day and seven days a week in the furnaces of Pittsburgh. In either case your judgment will probably be wrong.

THE TWO ANDREWS.

It will certainly be wrong if you do not remember that there are two Andrew Carnegies—at least—and that without the one we could not have the other. There is the business man, ruthless, hard as his own pig-iron, who is the maker of millions, and there is the philanthropist, filled with an abstract love of humanity, who is the spender of millions. Neither has any dealings with the other. Each has an atmosphere and a hemisphere of his own. "Business is business," said Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the great Ironmaster, when he smashed the trade union at Homestead and prepared the way for the gigantic serfdom of the Steel Trust. "Humanity is on the march," says Mr. Carnegie, the Philanthropist, as he scatters libraries for a smiling land, and in his study paints in gold letters his motto: "All is well for all grows better."

There is no conscious conflict between the two. There is no conflict because they never meet. Each comes into action at the word of command and vanishes when his task is done. "Business" and up springs the Ironmaster keen as a razor. "Humanity" and up springs the Philanthropist bursting with benevolence. The phenomenon is familiar. It was exhibited in its extreme form in the late Mr. Passmore Edwards, whose passion for economy, even penuriousness, in business was at least as remarkable as his splendid generosity to the public.

The two motives are distinct. Mr. Carnegie does not differ from the ordinary millionaire in the object with which he pursued wealth. He pursued it because he liked the pursuit, because he had the passion of the industrious apprentice to "get on." It was only when he had attained it that he parted company with the millionaire type. It was only then that the Friend of Humanity discovered himself. No doubt the idealist was always dormant in him; but it was not the idealist who had anything to do with making the money; that was the work of a simple, frugal Scot with a swift eye for an opportunity and the instinct for turning it to account. It is this quality which should be kept in mind in dealing with Mr. Carnegie. On the making side he is no better and no worse than the average millionaire. The fact that he destroyed trade unionism by the help of thousands of soldiers gives him a bad eminence in the mind of the industrial world. It is an achievement that will never be forgotten or forgiven though the sky rain libraries and temples of peace. It is true that Mr. Carnegie was touring in the British Isles in the midst of that thrilling drama and that he disclaims all responsibility for the shooting. But it was he who wrote the letter declaring war on the union and it is he who for good or evil must bear the burden of all that followed. The Steel Trust has its heel on the neck of labour and it was Mr. Andrew Carnegie who placed it there.

HIS DOCTRINE OF WEALTH.
But though as a maker of wealth he has the defects of his class, as a steward of wealth he has set a rare example. And he has done it without any affection of sacrifice. In his address at the

opening of the Institute in Pittsburgh in 1907 he said, speaking of his gifts:

"It is true I gave some pieces of paper, but they do not represent anything in my mind, because I do not part with anything that I could understand. It is true that these bits of paper represented bonds, but I had never seen these bonds. I cannot feel that I own a mountain. I don't think any man can really feel he owns a stretch of land. Let him walk over mountains or heather and say to himself 'These mountains are mine,' and he will not be able to make himself understand the meaning of the words. So it is impossible to make one's self understand that he owns a great fortune. I don't miss the money I gave. So far as I know there are as many bonds in the safe deposit vault as there were before."

This is the language of a plain and sincere mind. And it is because he has never become obsessed with wealth, but has always remained its master that Andrew Carnegie has secured so unchallenged a place among the millionaires. The Pierpont Morgans and the Rockefellers are simply gigantic shadows of men, intelligible apart from their millions. But this bright-eyed little man at the table would be noticeable anywhere. He does really own his millions and is not owned by them. "Millionaires who laugh are rare," he says, but he laughs always. He laughs because he has had the wisdom not to mistake riches for life. "Huge fortunes," he says "so far as their owners are concerned are as useless as a Star or a Garter are to their possessors and not so ornamental."

THE MAN.

His habit of mind and point of view along to an earlier generation. He is not afraid of those commonplaces which are the great truths of life and his talk and writings are garnished with well-worn maxims—"Virtue must bring reward, vice punishment, work wages, sloth misery." Against tobacco he carries on an unceasing warfare and it was only after long hesitation that he so far yielded to the necessities of hospitality as to provide a smoking room for his friends at Skibo Castle. His politics are of the same pattern as his morals. He is an individualist of the most uncompromising kind. Like the self-made man generally, he sees in his own triumph convincing proof that a career like his is open to everyone who deserves it. Virtue is its own reward. Look at me. "No young man ever lived who has not had a chance" is a favourite saying of his. This frame of mind naturally makes him intolerant of Socialism. But, on the other hand, he sees that the State must break down the tyranny of the plutocracy and through taxation effect a juster distribution of wealth; by graduated income tax and death duties. All wealth, he holds, is due to the operation of society, and is therefore justly subject to its laws according to its ability to pay. Moreover, he approximates to the modern view of the functions of the State in his advocacy of Trusts by fixing the maximum prices in the interests of the consumer. This hardly seems distinguishable from Socialism, though Mr. Carnegie would probably not admit it.

There is about him the not unpleasant vanity of the successful man. He loves—like John Burns, whom he resembles in so many particulars—to regard himself as a bookish man, and talks much of Shakespeare and Robert Burns. And he loves, too, to win his game at golf or at billiards; it makes things more comfortable if you lose. He would rather be remembered as an author than as an iron-master, and he declares that "if he had his life to live over again he would be a librarian." His enjoyment of life is unceasing. "I never found my business anything more than mere play," he says. "Golf is the only serious business of life." "It's worth ten thousand dollars to make a drive like that." Making one hundred thousand dollars is nothing to the sport of landing a monster pickerel. "I would give all the millions I own and all I could get credit for if I could only be a boy again." It is the eager, vivacious talk of a young man.

His youthfulness is shown also in his open-minded enthusiasm for new subjects, especially subjects which are looked at askance by the conventional. Thus he has thrown himself into the cause of "Spelling Reform," and not only advocated it for others but adopted it himself. He delegates to the trustees of the Carnegie Foundation the task of selecting the books to be given to the libraries.

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THE JAPANESE IN SIBERIA.

AN EXTRAORDINARY
PROCLAMATION.

A Vladivostok message to the *Asahi* says that Lieut-General Shiki has issued the following notification to the Russian inhabitants near Spasskaya:

"Since the Japanese troops will pass near Spasskaya tomorrow those Russians who regard the Japanese as their deadly enemies should fight them with shells, explosives, and what not. On the other hand, those who look upon the Japanese as their friends should welcome the Japanese troops, with Russian flags in their hands. No hostile steps will be taken against those who may have cast in their lots with the Bolsheviks before, provided that they now vow allegiance to the Japanese troops. The welcome of the Japanese troops by the women alone will not be tolerated. Those male inhabitants who do not come out to welcome the Japanese will be regarded as Bolsheviks and will be dealt with accordingly."

The Japanese authorities often treat their own people like children, and it seems as though they show no racial discrimination in regard to the Russians."

A new observatory at Mount Wilson brought 60,000 new worlds into the range of vision he was as pleased as if he had manufactured them at Pittsburgh. One of his pleasures is to feel that the Carnegie yacht, the first ever built with bronze substituted for steel so as not to deflect the magnetic needle, is going over all seas year after year "putting the world right. That one service," he says, "will give ample dividends upon the five millions"—the five millions sterling, that is, that he has given to the Carnegie Institute at Washington.

Like the philanthropist generally, Mr. Carnegie would not survive the very searching question in Mr. Chesterton's ballad—"But will you lend me half a crown?" He will not lend you half a crown. "If you ask him for an autograph," says Mr. Dooley, "he'll send you a free library." That is not quite true; but he would probably rather give you a free library than half a crown. He is even said to avoid the perils of indiscriminate giving by going about with empty pockets.

A FAMOUS SAYING.

The famous saying attributed to him that "the man who dies rich dies disgraced" is really a paraphrase of a passage in his "Gospel of Wealth," in which he says that "the man who hoards his wealth instead of administering it as a fund for the service of his fellows should die unwept, unhonoured, and unsung." If Mr. Carnegie did indeed use the briefer and more emphatic saying, he is in danger of dying disgraced. For so far it is estimated that he has made no serious breach in his millions. He has given away something like forty millions sterling; but as fast as he dispenses, the balance accumulates. Once, it is said, he did seem to be shifting his golden mountain; but then came an appreciation in his Steel Trust securities and once more he was foiled. It is a pitiful thing to be struggling all one's days to get a little poorer and to struggle unavailingly. I wonder what those thousands of Steel Trust workers who earn 7d. an hour—which is less than a living wage in America—think of it. The struggle is in quite another direction.

Yes, on the whole, that seems to suggest the best way out for Mr. Carnegie. He has failed to get rid of his fortune by building his fifteen hundred libraries and his six thousand church organs and his palaces of peace and his institutes, and by founding his Scotch University schemes and his Hero Funds in all countries. Why should he not try another method? Why should he not spend the rest of his days and his resources in warring against the twelve-hour day and the seven-day week of the Steel Trust? That Trust is the most colossal monument that the Mammoth of modern industry has conceived. Its capital of 1,400,000,000 dollars is half water. Upon that water vast dividends are paid out of the excessive hours and underpayment of thousands of unhappy serfs. That cannot be a pleasant thought for Mr. Carnegie as he wakes to the sound of the bagpipes at Skibo Castle. For it was he who broke the union that gave the serfs at least a fighting chance. The smoke of Pittsburgh rises again between me and the bright dawn of the future. The smoke of Pittsburgh rises again between me and the bright dawn of the future. The smoke of Pittsburgh rises again between me and the bright dawn of the future.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Don't Forget
TO-DAY'S MATINEEAT
THE VICTORIA.

"THE BULL'S EYE"

Episodes 3, 4 & 5.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 20th Aug. 1919,
commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at No. 29 Dock Terrace, Kowloon Docks
A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture
Also

2 Electric ceiling fans
1 Electric table fan
And
1 Cottage piano by Collard and Collard

On view from Tuesday, the 19th August, 1919.
Catalogue will be issued.
Terms: Cash on delivery.

Geo. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Capt. Matthews to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 19th August, 1919,
commencing at 2.45 p.m.

at "Lyemum" No. 153 the Peak
A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture
Also

(including Upholstered Drawing Room Suite, Dining Room Furniture (by Wm. Powell Ltd.), White Enamelled Bedroom and Nursery Furniture
Also

One Dover Stove (practically new)
On view from Monday, the 18th inst.

Catalogue will be issued.
Terms: Cash on delivery.
Geo. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND
COMMERCIAL BANK,
LIMITED.

Head Office: 6 Des Voeux Road Ctl.
Hankow Branch: Pandoff Building.
Now is the time to start your account
Savings or CURRENT
Your own Account of Resources
secure: You
FREEDOM OF ACTION SELF-RESPECT
HAPPINESS
Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE
will be welcome.
J. USANG LY,
Manager
Hongkong, 7th July, 1919.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Energetic British youth seeks immediate position, good knowledge of shipping, stenography and general office routine. A. 1. references. Apply box 222 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

BOTTLE WASHER'S £20 A WEEK
At the Central Criminal Court recently, Charles John Young, 27, was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour, for bigamy. Detective Sergeant Dennison said that the defendant, who had been a bottle washer, had earned from £15 to £20 a week at mugger work. One week his wages amounted to £24. He was an acetylene welder and was employed by an aviation company on piece work. His wife was in the workhouse and he had sent her small sums of money. The defendant and the woman he bigamously married, who was also a mugger, had both drawn out-of-work pay. The Recorder, addressing the prisoner, said:—You were demoralised by the preposterous wage you were paid as a mugger worker. The whole of the money was squandered without being any good to you or any of your class. It was the squandering of these few shillings that drove you through the country, hunted by the police, to the present situation of your life."

NOTICE

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS
OFFICE

Whereas on July 19th, licensed junk T336H was seized by the Revenue Department whilst lying off Saltfish Lane. Take notice that if this junk is not claimed within seven days from Aug. 15 it will be sold by Public Auction to defray expenses incurred.

(Sd) S. W. BECKWITH,
Superintendent,
IMPORTS & EXPORTS.
Hongkong, 12th August, 1919.

NOTICE

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION

THE DIVIDEND DECLARED for the Half Year ending 30th June 1919 at the rate of Two Pounds, five shillings sterling per share is payable on and after MONDAY the 11th day of August, Current, at the Offices of the Corporation, where shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB
Chief Manager.

NOTICE

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

It is hereby notified that an Interim Dividend of \$4 per share has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1919.

The Dividend will be payable on and after Thursday, the 28th August, 1919, at the Offices of the Company, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be closed from 20th to 27th August, 1919 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.
Hongkong, 14th August, 1919.

The Best Tiffin

in town

TO-DAY

is at

WISEMAN'S

\$1.00

Tickets for 30 Meals

\$25.00

All the Meat, Poultry,

Milk and Butter

is supplied by the

Dairy Farm

at the corner of

HONGKONG STORM SIGNAL CODE. (LOCAL).
Introduced on 1st JULY, 1917.

DAY SIGNALS.	MEANING.
1.	1. Typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.
2.	2. Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.)
3.	3. Gale expected from the South (S.E. to S.W.)
4.	4. Gale expected from the East (E.E. to S.E.)
5.	5. Gale expected from the West (N.W. to S.W.)
6.	6. Gale expected to increase.
7.	7. Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is issued after a signal has been displayed it will mean that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the signal, and that another gale may possibly be expected later.

Signal No. 1 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signal will be displayed at the Harbour Office and at the Police Station, and at the same time at the Police Station and at the Harbour Office.

The signal will be displayed at the Harbour Office and at the Police Station, and at the same time at the Police Station and at the Harbour Office.

NIGHT SIGNALS. (Lamps.)	MEANING.
1.	1. Typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.
2.	2. Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.)
3.	3. Gale expected from the South (S.E. to S.W.)
4.	4. Gale expected from the East (E.E. to S.E.)
5.	5. Gale expected from the West (N.W. to S.W.)
6.	6. Gale expected to increase.
7.	7. Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).

Supplementary Warnings.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour a CODE will be exhibited at the following stations—

WAGLAN
STANLEY
ABERDEEN
SEA TAU KOK
TAI PO

Further details can always be given to ocean vessels, on demand, by signal from light house.

HONGKONG STORM SIGNAL CODE. (NON-LOCAL).
Introduced on 1st JULY, 1917.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1. Typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.	2. Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.)	3. Gale expected from the South (S.E. to S.W.)	4. Gale expected from the East (E.E. to S.E.)	5. Gale expected from the West (N.W. to S.W.)	6. Gale expected to increase.	7. Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).	8. Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.)	9. Gale expected from the South (S.E. to S.W.)	10. Gale expected from the East (E.E. to S.E.)

EXPLANATION OF THE SIGNALS.

The two upper symbols of each signal indicate the direction, and the lower symbol indicates the velocity.

The upper symbol of each signal indicates the direction, and the lower symbol indicates the velocity.

The upper symbol of each signal indicates the direction, and the lower symbol indicates the velocity.

TYPHOON SIGNAL.	TYPHOON SIGNAL.
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.
5.	5.
6.	6.
7.	7.
8.	8.
9.	9.
10.	10.

CAUTION.—Under the most favourable circumstances the position signal indicates only the direction of the typhoon or storm on the assumed position of the centre. When the centre is in the line of the signal, or when the typhoon or storm is in the line of the signal, the position signal may be in error by as much as 15 miles in latitude and longitude, and the velocity signal may be in error by as much as 10 miles per hour.

Table No. 1.—Direction Signals.	UPPER SYMBOL OF HOIST.
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.
5.	5.
6.	6.
7.	7.
8.	8.
9.	9.
10.	10.

Table No. 2.—Velocity and Condition Signals.	MIDDLE SYMBOL OF HOIST.
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.
5.	5.
6.	6.
7.	7.
8.	8.
9.	9.
10.	10.

Table No. 3.—Time Signals.	LOWER SYMBOL OF HOIST.
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.
5.	5.
6.	6.
7.	7.
8.	8.
9.	9.
10.	10.

Table No. 4.—Regions Threatened by Monsoon Gales.	UPPER SYMBOL OF HOIST.
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.
5.	5.
6.	6.
7.	7.
8.	8.
9.	9.
10.	10.

HOTEL LISTS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Corrected to August 9th, 1919.

J. Abildgaard	Mrs. L. M. Joblin
Mrs. G. G. Almer	Mrs. M. Joblin
da & family	E. M. Joseph
R. S. Adler	Mrs. L. van Kees-
Mr. & Mrs. E. G.	veld & 2 chil-
Anderson	dren
J. Barr	Madam K. Keeler
Mr. & Mrs. V. B.	J. T. Kidd
Bradshaw	Mrs. G. J. Almer-
Dr. Ballantyne, Jr.	da & family
W. W. Bosson	A. H. Lunnings
Mr. & Mrs. A. T.	Miss B. Lecca
de-S. Barbour	Capt. W. H.
Miss F. A. Bui-	Lake
cher	D. Lageman
Miss Bergstrom	Capt. Longlands
J. M. Brady	G. H. Lynott
D. M. Biggar	Mr. and Mrs. C.
Mr. & Mrs. R. E.	Lauritzen
Bergerson	Mrs. Leira
E. E. Boerick	G. Ludin
Mrs. E. B. Bellin	W. C. McNaught
Mr. & Mrs. S.	M. Merriman
Bimney	Master Merriman
W. G. Brownell	Madam Mattos
R. Colquhoun	Miss Mattos
Mr. & Mrs. E. P.	H. E. Maslin
Chandler	Mr. & Mrs. T. R.
N. Crocker	E. McInnes
J. H. Cosgrove	Dr. G. W. McKear-
F. W. Cox	Mr. & Mrs. M.
Capt. W. Davi-	Nathansan
son	W. P. Nesson
Mrs. J. A. Doune	Miss D. Petersen
Mr. & Mrs. H. M.	Mrs. M. Powell
Epstein	Mrs. Petersen &
Miss E. E. Eason	child
I. Fetherston-	Mr. & Mrs. Page
hough	Patrick
W. L. Gaddam	S. S. Perry
E. P. Gordon	H. Logan Russell
Mr. & Mrs. F. W.	E. H. Ray
Green & child	W. Swann
J. H. Green	C. E. Smith
A. G. Graeme	F. M. Sanderson
N. C. Gualuzi	H. Stephens
J. S. R. Gardiner	V. Steensby
Mr. & Mrs. H. C.	H. Teaf
Heris	C. Tanaka
W. R. Hart	J. P. Thompson
P. Hyman	Mr. & Mrs. C. E.
Mr. and Mrs. A.	Thompson
Hagedorn	W. A. Vaughan
Mrs. M. Hellet	W. V. Vanden-
J. F. Hanania	hove
L. Honigsberg	V. Vacher
Mr. & Mrs. C.	Thos. Vint
Henriques	Capt. H. A. Wab-
H. H. Harrison	ster
Mrs. McConnell	Mrs. S. A. Wari-
Hussay	man & child
H. H. Hart	W. & Mrs. G. T.
Capt. T. P. Hall	Webster
G. Harper	Dr. E. G. Water-
H. P. Holzheiser	house
A. Shelton Hoone	R. Wise
Capt. & Mrs. R.	W. & Mrs. J. H.
Innes	Williams
R. J. Johnson	R. Young
S. J. Johnston	Miss Young

Peak Hotel.

Corrected to August 14th, 1919.

Capt. Archer	D. Hall
Capt. Allen	Miss Knight
F. B. J. Adams	Sir Ellis Kadoorie
Major Bird, D.S.O.	Lt. Col. Loring
Mrs. N. Beicovitz	D.S.O.
Mrs. Bird	Mrs. Loring
Mr. & Mrs. A. W.	W. A. Knight
Beattie	Miss March
Miss F. A. Brit-	Lt. Col. and Mrs.
tan	Mrs. Milnes
Mrs. C. Bull	sky
Maj. F. T. Bowen	Mr. and Mrs. R.
Dr. & Mrs. Byan	Kewley
O. T. Breakpear	Miss L. B. Losbe
Mr. and Mrs.	Capt. Monteith
Bridge	J. A. Morrissey
Bridge, Jr.	Miss McKwan
W. A. Butcher	J. D. Lloyd
G. W. Barton	J. Finlay Miller
C. B. Bird	Mr. and Mrs. J.
Mr. & Mrs. D. K.	Martin
Blair	Mr. and Mrs. J.
C. M. Blaker	Milne
A. Button	D. McMurray
Rev. B. A.	Miss H. S. North
Bundle, C. F.	Mr. & Misses
H. J. Brett	Pike
R. D. Cromatic	B. Platt
Mrs. Charlton	Miss Phillips
R. C. Cormie	Lt. L. Perkins
J. Cochrane	Lt. Col. and Mrs.
Lt. Col. E. C.	Thursby Pelham
Coles	Mr. and Mrs. J.
Mrs. Cormack	Pilger
Miss J. Douglas	Rev. W. Rogers
Miss B. Fickson	Miss Rogers
Capt. and Mrs.	Mrs. E. M. Carr
Davies	Ramsay
L. J. Davies	E. A. Ram
Mr. & Mrs. John	W. E. Roberts
Duncan	E. H. Stansfield
Mr. and Mrs. O.	W. & Mrs. Spjt
Egger	Maj. V. J.
S. Evans	Scantlebury
Mr. & Mrs. D. G.	Mr. and Mrs.
A. Fraser	Stubbs
C. Frimigalli	A. Findlay Smith
Mrs. Fasse	Mr. & Mrs. G. D.
Miss Funderburk	Thomson
Mr. and Mrs.	Maj. Gen. W.
Flonnet	Ventris
Mrs. F. L. Garner	Mr. & Mrs. Wat-
D. Galloway	son
Miss Garrow	Mr. & Mrs. E. J.
Mrs. Garrow	Weeks
Mr. & Mrs. G.	Mr. & Mrs. G. M.
Halsey	Wells
Mr. and Mrs.	Miss Williams
Hendish	Mrs. A. Wilson
Lt. Col. J. Ham-	P. D. Wilson
phrey	Maj. Wakeman
Maj. D. L. Har-	Mr. & Mrs. J.
ris	

CANTON HOTEL.

Corrected to August 9th, 1919.

Col. Araratoff	D. Lyssner
Mrs. Andrews &	H. Lebedoff
children	Capt. Lipinsky
H. Byford	J. Van Lam
A. Bor	J. Leonard
Capt. Brjecky	F. Lammert
J. A. Busto	Murray
J. L. Boninell	Mr. and Mrs.
C. Cater	Meyer
Cross	Miss Meyer
Mrs. F. E. Came-	J. Morren
ron	Dr. Meetha
W. G. Chan	L. Magun
Col. Datzento	A. W. Neef
Lt. Deingur	J. Oostinga
Lt. Deakoff	J. Orudenburg
J. Ellis	Capt. Poprogonko
P. Edelkirk	Capt. Poprojen-
J. Forreth	ka
G. J. Van Genk	Leo. Podelsky
R. A. Gulje	Ross & family
Mrs. F. E. Hamil-	Lt. Roenick
ton	Com. Rinkit
J. F. Hepworth	Lt. Rodinoff
H. Hennessey	Ratchert
Mr. & Mrs. D. P.	Wm. Ross
Henderson	J. O. Shter
A. Johnson	N. Souboff
D. Kendall	S. Shannon
V. A. Kumor	Col. Strockoff
K. P. Kwah	Spiegler & son
Lt. Kitiroff	Stephans
Capt. Kolensar	R. Thomson
Van. J. Koib	V. A. Taylor
Capt. Korost	Capt. J. Thom-
M. K. Kapadia	son
J. H. Kelly	S. L. Vellenga
E. Koops	Varischo

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Corrected to August 11th, 1919.

R. Ahby	Mr. & Mrs. Lum-
Dr. M. E. Asger	mis
Mrs. B. Almond	M. Mann
D. G. Burleigh	Miss M. Manuk
J. Baylis	J. G. Manly
Lt. de Boer	D. Macintosh
R. H. Beavan	J. B. Meikle
Bawder	Mr. & Mrs. Molino
F. G. Becke	S. Prytherch
A. Vander Bilt	Mrs. L. M. Peace
H. Bardsley	Mrs. W. C. Pas-
P. T. Barry	more
G. C. Curry	Capt. W. S.
E. G. Corlan	Roberts
E. G. Coomes	Mrs. A. Robert-
J. G. Chadwick	son
Choi Shing & son	J. Racho
J. D. Danby	Mr. & Mrs. C. E.
R. G. Douglas	Richardson
W. Eborall	Mr. and Mrs.
A. L. Fry	Southerton
P. T. Farrell	W. L. Shinn
Miss Farrell	A. J. Smid
E. P. Fielding	R. Slessor
L. Hendry	R. E. Spencer
T. W. Harrison	Mr. and Mrs.
J. Higgins	Stewart and
Master C. Ham-	family
mes	F. Taylor
Mr. & Mrs. C. J.	Z. C. Todd
Hammes	C. H. Turner
Miss F. Hammes	T. B. Taylor
A. Harrison	Mr. and Mrs. W.
Inghoes	Underwood
Mrs. J. John-	D. O. Williams
stone	Mr. and Mrs. G.
F. James	B. Witcheil
E. K. King	J. W. Woodward
W. F. Love	H. Walters
Capt. K. Larsen	G. E. Wetton
	J. Welch

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

MITSUBI BANK.

There are various rumours regarding the issue of the 300,000 new shares (Y30,000,000) of the Mitsui Bank. When the new shares were at last put on the market they were snapped up immediately. They were offered from the morning of the 21st ult. and by 11 o'clock the list was closed as applications had already exceeded the amount required. In this connection, it is interesting to note a statement made in the *Osaka Mainichi*. According to this paper, the banking circles in Japan were rather surprised by the sudden announcement of a large increase of capital by the Mitsui Bank. The First Bank, which is one of the rivals of the Mitsui Bank in the matter of deposits and other bulky statistics, cannot overlook this new enterprise, and is therefore expected to follow suit sooner or later. Consequently the quotations for its shares have already risen in anticipation. The Banking Department of the Mitsui Bank, which had been looking for prospective capitalists with a view to increasing its capital, prior to this public announcement of the Mitsui Bank, is also expected to increase its capital in the near future, although it is not yet known whether the Bank of Korea and the Bank of Japan will also increase their capital.

"SHELL" PERFORMS

THE HAT TRICK

3 SUCCESSIVE TRIUMPHS

1st "DAILY MAIL" £10,000 PRIZE

London-to-Manchester Flight,

1910

Won by Paulhan on "SHELL."

2nd "DAILY MAIL" £10,000 PRIZE

Circuit-of-Britain Flight,

1911

Won by Beaumont on "SHELL."

3rd "DAILY MAIL" £10,000 PRIZE

America-to-Europe-direct Flight,

1919

Won by Capt. Sir John Alcock, D.S.C., on "SHELL."

"SHELL"

AVIATION MOTOR SPIRIT

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (South China) Ltd.

SWISS WRIST WATCHES

First class

Popular

Time

and

Keepers

NOTICES.

Sole Agents
THE
CONNAUGHT
MOTOR CAR
COMPANY.
Tel. No. 1913.
28, Des Voeux Rd
Central.
G.P.O. Box 444



A car which has won for itself a world-wide reputation for permanency of Service, Power, Design, Comfort, Workmanship & Economy.

A High Class Latest Modelled Car
At a price within the reach of all.

A Consignment of Studebakers has just been landed.
Inspection and Enquiries are cordially Solicited.

HARLEY-DAVIDSON



The Electrically Equipped
Motorcycle

for

Utility and Recreation.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

Garage-No. 7 Russell Street.

Phone 659.

SWATOW DRAWN WORK CO.

No. 14 Des Voeux Road, Central

IN ORDER TO PREPARE ROOM FOR A LARGE QUANTITY OF NEW GOODS ARRIVING SHORTLY ALL GOODS IN STOCK WILL BE SOLD AT BARGAIN PRICES AT OUR

CHEAP SALE

WHICH CLOSES ON AUG. 15 THIS IS A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY FINEST LACES, DRESS PATTERNS, UNDERWEAR ETC. AND VARIOUS KINDS OF FANCY GOODS FOR LADIES

SAVARESSES
SANTAL
CAPSULES

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM.
Made in London

DO YOU SUFFER

from any SKIN or BLOOD DISEASE

from any SKIN or BLOOD DISEASE

from any SKIN or BLOOD DISEASE

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from any SKIN or BLOOD DISEASE

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MARTIN'S
XPIOLASTEL
PILLS

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM.
Made in London

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PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM.
Made in London

NOTICE

Yorkshire
Insurance Co.,
Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1884.
The Undersigned AGENTS
for the above Company are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS
against FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
AGENTS.

RAMSAY & CO.

WE HAVE A LARGE SELECTION OF
TYPING MACHINES IN STOCK AND
SOLICIT YOUR KIND INSPECTION.
WE SPECIALISE IN TYPING
MACHINES WHICH ARE EXECUTED BY
EXPERT MECHANICS.

WE ARE IN THE BEST POSITION TO
SUPPLY TYPING MACHINES REQUISITES.
SEND US YOUR ORDERS FOR RIBBONS
CARBON PAPER, ETC.

代理泰豐

A Fine Milk Food for Infants.
Invalids and Nursing Mothers cannot
be obtained.

Prices very moderate

粉奶牛洲澳

粉奶牛洲澳

粉奶牛洲澳

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BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE
DU CHINE
(FRENCH BANK)

Subscribed Capital - FR. 75,000,000
Paid up - 37,500,000

(1/3 of the Capital is FR. 25,000,000,
subscribed by the Government of the
Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors:
André Berthelot

General Manager: A. J. Parnotte

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Rue Saint-James, PARIS
BRANCHES:

Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, Manchuria, etc.

IN FRANCE: Société Générale pour l'Avancement du Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

IN LONDON: The London County Westminster and Paris Bank Ltd.

IN NEW YORK: The Bank of China, Ltd.

Correspondents in the Chief Commercial centres of the world.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
CHIBANKIND

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:
Queen's Building,
5, Charter Road. Tel. 2440

G. R.

All persons with the exception of those of Chinese race, desiring to leave the Colony for places other than Canton, West River or Macao should apply in person for permission to do so at THE PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 14 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January 1919.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS

Every 15 mins.

12.30 p.m. to 1.00 p.m.

1.15 p.m. to 1.30 p.m.

1.45 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.

2.15 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.

2.45 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.

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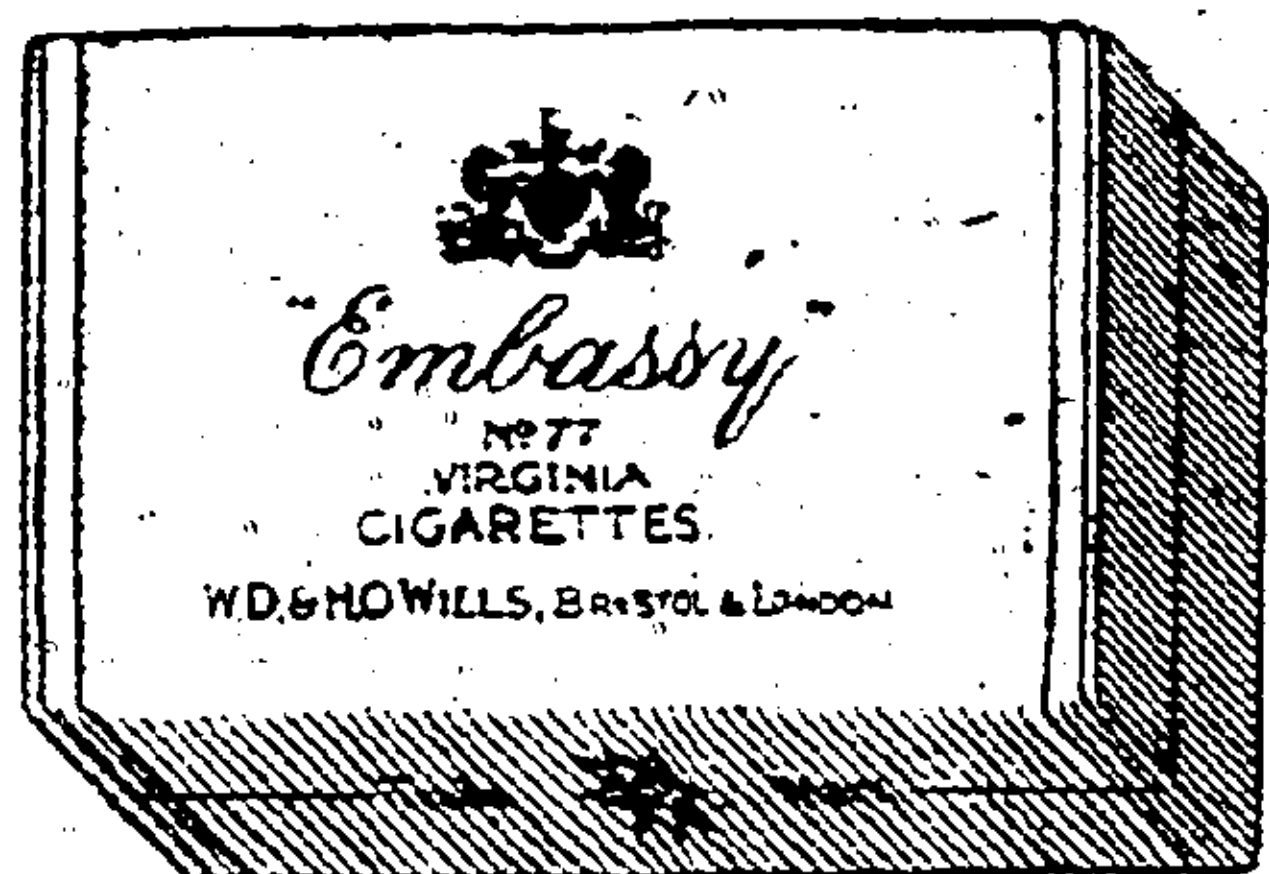
11.15 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.

NOTICES.



EMBASSY CIGARETTES ARE
UNQUESTIONABLY THE
FINEST VIRGINIAN CIGAR-
ETTES MANUFACTURED.

A SHIPMENT OF THIS WELL-KNOWN
BRAND PACKED IN CONVENIENT AIR-TIGHT
TINS OF 25 CIGARETTES HAS JUST ARRIVED.
THEY ARE ALSO OBTAINABLE IN 50'S TINS
AND 10'S BOXES.



This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

TO-DAY'S SHARE
QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES

Banks.	
H.K. & S. Banks	\$665
Marine Insurances.	
Cantons	430
North China	\$220
Unions	217 1/2
Yangtzes	230
Far Eastern	23
Fire Insurances.	
China Fire	138
H. K. Fire	\$40
Shipping.	
Douglases	96
Steamboats	24 1/2
Indos (Prof.)	32
Indos (Def.)	188
Shells	180 1/2
Ferries	35 1/2
Refineries.	
Sugars	180
Malabons	46
Mining.	
Kailans	60 1/2
Langkats	19
Shanghai Loans	19
Shai Explorations	2.10
Raubs	44 1/2
Tronohs	45 1/2
Ural Caspian	45 1/2
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.	
H.K. Wharves	97
K. Docks	170
Shai Docks	\$120
N. Engineerings	\$26
Lands, Hotels & Buildings.	
Centrals	110
H.K. Hotel	124
L. Inves t.	125 1/2
H. Phreys Est.	8.60
K. loon Lands	46
L. Reclamations	175
West Points	94
Cotton Mills.	
Ewos	\$310
Kung Yiks	\$27
Lau Kung Mows	\$207 1/2
Oriental	\$112
Shai Cottons	\$310
Yangtzeapoo	\$13 1/2
Miscellaneous.	
Cements	8 1/2
China Borneos	13
Do. Light b. G. old b. new	9
China Providents	30
Dairy Farms	30
Electrics H.K.	33
Electrics Macab	34
Hongkong Ropes	32
Hk. Tramways	8 1/2
Peak Trams, old b.	7 1/2
Do. new b.	80 cts.

ASAHI BEER



AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Hongkong, Aug. 15, 1919.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT'S PROGRAMME
FREDERICK WARD
IN
"HINTON'S DOUBLE"
"TOTO'S TROUBLE"
Girls.
To-day's MATINEE at 5.15 p.m.
"THE BULL'S EYE"
Episodes 3, 4 & 5.
Booking at ANDERSON'S.

THE
CORONET

August 15th & 16th at 5.15 & 9.15 p.m.

August 17th at 9.15 p.m.

D. W. Griffith's Masterpiece

"INTOLERANCE"

Prices: \$1.50 & 75 cents.

Booking at ROBINSON'S.

Patrons are requested to be in their seats at the advertised time for starting the performance, as, owing to the length of the picture, it is necessary to start absolutely on time.

THEATRE **ROYAL**

RETURN ENGAGEMENT FOR A SHORT SEASON OF THE MOST
POPULAR COMPANY THAT EVER PLAYED IN HONGKONG

BANVARDS

AMERICAN MUSICAL
COMEDY COMPANY

TO-NIGHT

(FRIDAY), 15th August.

AT 9.15 P.M.

1st Act: HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE.

2nd Act: "THE SUFFRAGETTES"

SATURDAY'S Matinee at 4.15 p.m.	"HULLO HAWAII!" DOY'S MISS HAZEL BOYD & HER CHARLIE CHAPLIN GIRLS
SATURDAY (FAREWELL) NIGHT	"HULLO HAWAII!"

PRICES: ... \$3, \$2 & \$1.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

HOTELS.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE.
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
MRS. BLAIR.

EUROPE HOTEL, SINGAPORE

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT

THE PREMIER HOTEL FINEST SITUATION

EXCELLENT CUISINE

ARTHUR E. O'BELL

Older Grand Hotel, Singapore, formerly
ROYAL PALACE HOTEL

SHIPPING.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

Wa Sun 245, Br. Capt. Summer-
ville, K. C. Wan, Wang Hing.
—Mooring—Wharf.
Nile, 5838, Br. Capt. McKenzie,
Marselles, Admiralty.
—Mooring—A. Buoy.
Haiyang, 1563, Br. Capt. Pass-
more, Penang, China Siam.
—Mooring—C 40.
Quinnebaug, 997, Amer. Capt.
Medina, Swatow, D. L.
—Mooring—Wharf.
Taiszema, 402, Ch. Capt. Lemos,
Pakhoi, Yan Fat—Mooring—
C 47.
Tenchu Maru, 433, Jap. Capt.
Fujita, Singapore, O. S. K.
—Mooring—C 42.
Banjie Maru, 1235, Jap. Capt.
Skinner, Osaka, M. B. K.
—Mooring—C 29.
Urusan Moru, 1229, Jap. Capt.
Kimura, Mike, M. B. K.
—Mooring—T. K. S. Wharf.
Shingo Maru, 3117, Jap. Capt.
Nishiyama, Shanghai, N. Y. K.
—Mooring—K. Wharf.

VESSELS CLEARED.

Pakhoi for Iloilo
Wa Sun for K. C. Wan
Amazon Maru for London
Kosuku Maru for Kobe
Yuenang for Manila
Cornelis for Swatow
Frodus for Singapore
Chihli for Wuhu
Soshu Maru for Takao
Taishun for Shanghai

POST OFFICE.

Telegraphic communication
with Wagon Lighthouse is
interrupted.

Registered and Parcel Mails
will be delivered earlier than the
usual time, unless otherwise
notified.

INWARD MAILS.

U.S.A. Canada and Shanghai—
Per EMPRESS OF JAPAN, 15th Aug.
Shanghai—Per SUYANG, 16th Aug.
Straits—Per HERMELIN, 17th Aug.
Europe via Suez—Per GABLANZ, 17th Aug.
Shanghai—Per YINGCHOW, 17th Aug.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Japan via Kobe—Per TENCHI
M., 16th Aug., 9 a.m.
Formosa via Keelung—Per
KATSUURA MARU, 16th Aug., 10 a.m.
Shanghai, North China & Japan
via Moji, Canada, United
States, C. & S. America &
EUROPE via VANCOUVER—
Per MONTEAGLE, 16th Aug., Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters
10.30 a.m.

Saigon—Per KANSU, 16th Aug., 2 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per
HANG-CHOW, 16th Aug., 4 p.m.

Swatow, Shanghai & N. China—
Per HANGSANG, 16th Aug., 5 p.m.

MONDAY, 17TH AUGUST.

Swatow and Straits—Per
LINAN, 17th Aug., 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—
Per QUINNEBAUG, 17th Aug., 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via
Keelung—Per AMAKUSA
MARU, 17th Aug., 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 18TH AUGUST.

Shanghai, North China & Japan
via Kobe—Per ATSUTA M.,
18th Aug., 3 p.m.

Swatow and Bangkok—Per
OHUSAN, 18th Aug., 3 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per
SUYANG, 18th Aug., 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, 19TH AUGUST.

Swatow and Bangkok—Per
OHUSAN, 19th Aug., 3 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

August 15h, 16h, 45m—No returns from
Wlad vostoek, Japan and Weihaiwei.
Pressure has increased slightly over
S.E. China and Formosa. It is nearly
stationary at other reporting stations.
The typhoon reached Japan last night.
Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hour
ending at 10 a.m. today, 0.00 inches.
Total since January 1st, 54.23 inches.
Against an average of 112.0 inches.
FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.
District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong to Yag Rock, moderate; S.W. winds, fair.

2 Formosa Channel, The same as No. 1.

3 South coast of China b-1 The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China b-2 The same as No. 1.

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